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The California Star.

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SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 4, 1847.

NO. 35.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA
PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN
TERMS.

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JOSEPH O'FARRELL, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor,
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Office in Portsmouth Square
San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

WE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of
Cambrics, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds;
Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, &c.
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River
Gin, Aguardientes, Ale, London Porter, Table and
Salt, Sardines, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware,
and Steel, which they offer low for Cash or Hides,
Montgomery st.
San Francisco, August 5, 1847

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1847.

[From the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald]

WASHINGTON Feb 2d, 1847

Santa Anna's Movements—Our Future Policy towards Mexico—Chances of Peace—The Army Bill—The Three Millions Appropriation Bill—The Anti-Slavery Question.

The rumor that Santa Anna, at the head of fifteen thousand men, had placed himself between General Taylor and General Worth, has not only not been confirmed, but is entirely discredited. It is very probable that Santa Anna will continue to throw out detachments to every point of the compass, for the purpose of harassing our forces, and keeping them in a continual state of alarm. There is not a sufficient force under the command of our Generals in that quarter, to maintain such an attitude towards the enemy as would compel him to keep in one place. From his large force, he is at liberty to send out bodies of light cavalry and skirmishers to scour the country, and alarming our different posts, and keeping our army continually in expectation of an attack, while instead of being able to assume the offensive position, Gen. Taylor is barely able to maintain a defensive one. The extension of our line gives Santa Anna peculiar inducement for attack. He is undoubtedly showing a bold front, although it is affirmed as a thing of which there is almost a moral certainty, that he is in favor of peace, and would agree to terms if he would be safe in doing so. Like the French jailor, who desired the Duke of Beauvais when that nobleman made his escape, to tie his (the jailor's) hands and gag him so that he might not be accused of conniving at the departure, so Santa Anna will be obliged to suffer a defeat at the hands of one man, before he can venture upon making peace. Those who have good and solid facts from which to draw their conclusions, confidently predict that the war cannot last longer than the middle of next summer. Others declare they would as readily venture to prognosticate its continuance for five years as for five months.

It is argued that even should we advance to the city of Mexico, we can but take it, and that the war will be, after its capture and occupation, no nearer its termination. Mexico is a hilly country, and has greater natural defences than any other, perhaps, in the world. Paris is France, but Mexico, how paradoxical soever it may appear, is not Mexico. In other words, subdue the Capitol, and you do not necessarily subdue the country. Spain, Switzerland and Circassia are instanced as examples of the difficulty or impossibility of subjugating a country abounding in high table lands, and otherwise naturally defended against the footsteps of an invader.

However this be, we must take all the towns on her coast before we can maintain such a system as is recommended in some quarters—to seize her ports and depots, appropriate her revenues, and so force her to terms. The policy of such a system is strenuously questioned. Some believe it would entail upon us a border warfare, more terrible and bloody than open and persevering hostilities directed against the heart of the country. One thing is certain that the present policy will continue to be pursued, until its efficacy be fully tested.

The army bill has at length passed the Senate, with the bounty land section, and with various other additions and emendations, in which the house may or may not concur.

The great slavery struggle is to commence on Monday in the House. The consideration of the three millions appropriation bill, is postponed until that day, but even already there are occasional flings on one side and the other in discussing the various bills that have come up within the last two days.

In all sincerity I believe the North at fault in this discussion, both in the mode in which it is forced upon Congress, and in the merits of the dispute. The chances are certainly in favor of the anti-slavery men, but they must not forget that there is already dissension in their ranks. Does any one believe that Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Preston King are in favor of the same candidate for the next Presidency?—for after all, this is the real issue—not with all, certainly, but with a large majority of those who desire the insertion of this proviso against slavery. More than this, the West is divided on this question. Pennsylvania will not give a unanimous vote for the provision, in whatever shape it may come up. No one believes that the Western States will sustain it. The New England States will, but New York will not, I think, be unanimous in its support. So far the House—but the Senate, if any reliance can be placed on present indications, will not adopt such a proviso.

The appropriation bill will, in this event, again fall through; and this, because certain men, for certain objects, think fit to precipitate a question entirely irrelevant to the bill in which they may desire to incorporate it.

What connection with slavery has a treaty to be made with Mexico by the President of the United States? Nothing. Slavery does not exist at present in any Mexican territory, the acquisition of which is contemplated by the administration. In treating with Mexico, then, the President will have no conditions to make as to the non-existence of slavery. The bill with the proviso incorporated, places the money at the disposal of the President, on certain conditions. Of whom is he to exact those conditions, or who is to enter into them? Not Mexico, certainly for she has nought to do with slavery. Who else is to agree to those terms, for it does not lie with the President alone? The thing is a monstrous incongruity.

Congress votes to confer upon the President a certain power, namely, the use of a certain sum of money for a certain purpose, with a condition, not that he use it in a certain way, but that a certain thing shall not happen over which he has no control, for Congress alone has authority to make laws authorising the existence of slavery in any territory to be acquired from Mexico. Can the President bind any future Congress not to authorize the existence of slavery in California? Certainly not. It is, therefore, utterly impossible for him to carry out the intentment of the proviso, if he exercise the power conferred by the bill.

But it may be said this proviso is not intended to control the action of the President; it is not directed to him. Then who is to be governed by it? To control the action of any future Congress, it is powerless. What then is its validity?

It is beyond question that Congress must authorize by its solemn act the existence of slavery in California, before the institution can exist there. Before California can come under the jurisdiction of the United States as a territory of the United States, the laws by which it has been hitherto governed, must be totally changed by act of Congress. Slavery does not now exist in California, therefore an act of Congress will be necessary to authorize its existence.

Such prospective legislation as is contemplated by this anti-slavery proposition, is unknown in the history of our Government. It is always in the law by which the jurisdiction of the United States is extended over a territory, that provision is made for its internal government.

Those who support this proviso from a sincere desire that slavery shall not exist in territory to be acquired from Mexico, are proceeding in the manner least calculated to attain their object. They are going too fast. A man bringing his horse to a high leap should not put the animal to its full speed, but approach in a sharp canter, and with a cut of his whip and a stroke of his heel, rise his horse at the leap, and so top it like a sportsman. To rise a blown horse at a high wall is folly. When the real contest comes, as it will come on the bill extending the territorial jurisdiction of the United States over California, the true anti-slavery men will find their strength exhausted by their previous race—that this man has grown weary of the fight, and that man cold, because of the disappointment of his political ends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d, 1847.

Mr. Sevier gave an official announcement in his place in the Senate yesterday, of a fact which I stated a month ago, namely, that the administration does not contemplate the annexation of more Mexican territory than California and New Mexico. I trust the three millions appropriation bill will be passed at once. Its consideration will be resumed in the Senate to-morrow; but I suppose there will be a long discussion of the war and the policy of the administration.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—A CURIOUS FACT.

Letters received this day from Matamoras, said to be from the most authentic sources (certainly we receive it from a most reliable authority) state the extraordinary fact that the Mexican authorities of Tamaulipas have assessed a tax, and have imposed duties upon the goods of American traders in that department, following the American army, a tax for the support of the local Mexican Government, and that the collection of such assessments is not resisted by the American military officers there. This is certainly a strange mode of prosecuting the war with vigor. We should like to know if this is a part of Col. Benton's system of "contributions."

THE SPANIARDS IN MOTION AT CUBA

By information received to-day from Key West, it appears that the Spanish Government has augmented its military force at Cuba within several weeks past by the addition of several thousand men. Since New Year's Day three regiments have arrived from Spain. Immediately after their arrival, Mr. Campbell, the American Consul at Havana, sent a despatch to Com. Connor, apprising him of the fact. Whether this movement has any connection with the intention of France, in conjunction with Spain, to place the Duke de Montpensier in power in Mexico, as the Franco-Spanish viceroy of that Republic, has yet to be ascertained. Paredes knows, undoubtedly, all about it. It may, however, (this military increase) have reference to a preliminary movement at the last

session of Congress by one of the Senators from Florida, for the re-annexation of Cuba to the United States. This is a great country, by Jupiter, and nothing less than a locomotive can begin to keep up with the go-a-headiveness of steam, democracy, and electricity.

From the American Eagle.

The Sailors on shore at Vera Cruz.

A few days after the debarkation of the army, the Sailors belonging to our Navy, who were engaged almost night and day in landing the various articles belonging to the army were caught on shore, to the amount of over four hundred, by a Norther. The wind continued blowing so violently for four days as to prevent them returning to their vessels. They, on shore, are like birds let loose from a cage of long confinement, each one taking his own course and skimming over the hills and plains through clouds of sand to the distance of five or six miles in the country armed only with clubs and knives.

It is something remarkable that during this time but one was killed; while the details of eight and ten men sent out by the different regiments for beef, oftener than otherwise would meet with lancers and have to take to the chaparral and make the best of their way under cover to the camp.

On one occasion after several beef parties had been run in, and some apprehension was being felt at one of the out posts, one of these sons of Neptune was seen walking leisurely in from the direction the others had come. He was hailed and eagerly asked what he had seen out in that direction. "Why, said he I seen some bloody Land Lubbers, on board of horses tacking about in the bushes, with harpoons in their hands, and thinking they might be after boarding me, I thought I might as well tack ship and join my squadron." During the three first days of investing the city, the soldiers captured a great many Jacks, and which proved very useful in packing provisions from the beach along the line which then extended about six miles. A sailor had been out in the chaparral and finding one, made him prisoner, and mounted him with a stick in each hand, to tap him on the side of the head and "steer him" as he called it, and passing one of the regiments on his way to the beach, was hailed by one of the soldiers and ordered to dismount, and let him have the Baro to tack some provisions. "Avast," said Jack, "am I not entitled to the quarter deck of my own ship?"

They usually returned from their "cruise," as they called it and came to anchor on the beach of a night, where they were supplied with provisions by the various Commissaries of the army.

At first we had frequent alarms particularly during the night. On one occasion the piquet guard fired in the dead of the night. The north wind was sweeping by with little less than the might and deep roar of the hurricane. Curling clouds of sand was sweeping through the air. Large drops of rain brought by the force of the howling storm patted the cheek which it almost blistered. It was impenetrably dark and a man could scarcely keep his feet. Oh! it was an awful night. I look back to it with terror and hope never to witness such another. Yet we were all ordered under arms. From various directions could be heard officers of the line calling out "Company A, Company B, and so on, fall in here!" "Right dress!" "By the right flank right face,"—"forward into line!" "March," with various other precautionary orders in forming line of battle.

Madshipman M——, was present and wishing to participate in the excitement procured a few spare muskets, and ordered the Boatswain to call up his crew. Then could be heard even above the howling of the storm, the shrill whistle, and deep sonorous voice of that indispensable officer, calling up the Blue Shirts. And they were nothing loth, for in a moment they were around him about one in five had muskets, the balance with clubs, and barrel staves. The Boatswain then called out,—"Form line of battle on the starboard tack," and instantly they were all in line with a precision that would have done credit to the best disciplined troops, and from what I have seen of them afterwards at the Naval Battery during the cannonading I knew that every man would have died before yielding an inch.

MEXICANS SURPRISED—Lieut. Crittenden mentioned at New Orleans that, while on the road from Monterey, the train which he was conducting had been attacked. Owing to the terror of the teamsters, the enemy succeeded in cutting off about fifty wagons—all of them, however, empty, except one or two, which contained nearly all the ammunition of the detachment, leaving them but about four rounds in their cartridge-boxes. That night, however, the volunteers were consoled for their misfortune by hearing from a Mexican who came into camp, that Ureca's capture had proved a most fatal and destructive acquisition—for the Mexicans not knowing the nature of the goods captured by them, were quietly resting after their labors upon the boxes of ammunition, and smoking their cigarettes, when, suddenly a spark communicated to the powder, and a tremendous explosion ensued, blowing some eight or ten of them into eternity, and terrifying the rest so that they scattered all over the country, and fled like scared sheep. They believed that this was a Yankee trick—a sort of infernal machine sent among them to blow them up, and loud and deep were the curses they bestowed upon the execrable Yankees for their diabolical cunning.—[St. Joseph Gazette.

CORN.—Thirty thousand bushels have recently been purchased near Springfield, Ohio, at 25 cents per bushel. Indian corn is worth \$2.16 a bushel in England.

In Europe corn, on brands of flour, such as last August were selling at \$1.50 had rose to \$7 per barrel.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1847.

We publish in another column, notice of an election of Town Council to be held on Monday the 13th inst by order of his excellency Gov. Mason. This is, we opine, as the people would have it, and we are particularly pleased with his instructions, to the Alcalde of this place.

We have been shown two circulars from the newly appointed Secretary of State, Lt. Halleck, to the collectors and receivers of customs, but owing to the lateness of the hour of furnishment, we have no room to make either extract or comment.

Our government is at length beginning to unfold itself, and the "affairs of state" to assume a more favorable aspect, to the entire satisfaction of all classes of residents.

The following is the

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

July 6th.—Joseph O'Farrel, Land Surveyor.
" 14th.—John Foster, Alcalde of San Juan Capistrano
" 22d.—Jacob R. Snyder, Land Surveyor.
Aug. 1st.—J. D. Hunter, Sub Indian Agent.
" 13th.—H. W. Halleck, Secretary of State.
" 19th.—M. G. Vallejo, and } Special Commissioners
" " John A. Sutter, } for the trial of Indian
[murderers, &c.
" 26th.—J. R. Snyder, and } Special Commissioners
" " Timothy Murphy, } for settling certain land
[claims at Sonoma.

From Fort Hall—A party of three arrived at this place on Sunday last, thirty days from Fort Hall. We make from the Journal which has been kindly loaned us the following interesting extracts:

"July 20th.—About 150 miles beyond Ft. Hall, on Bear river, met Gen. Kearney, and Col. Fremont; all in good health, having met with no difficulty from Indians.

Aug. 9th.—About 300 miles from Sutter's, 100 miles beyond the sink of Mary's river, met Com. Stockton and party.

This party, while on Truckee's river, 20 miles upward, were attacked two successive nights by the Lake Indians; Com. Stockton receiving an arrow wound in the foot, though slightly injured. One else was wounded, and several horses killed. This occurred on the nights of the 4th and 5th of August."

The emigration is tolerably well advanced and not inconsiderable. On the 29th June, 23 waggons were at Green river, and up to the 30th July, 337 waggons had passed Ft. Hall for Oregon.

The winter in the Mountains had been unusually severe. Ft. Hall and Bridger had each sustained an exceedingly heavy loss in stock and horses. It was estimated by Capt. Grant of Ft. Hall, that the Snake tribe of Indians had experienced no less a loss than 6,000 head of horses.

Our informant passed unmolested through tribes of most hostile Indians. Pack companies of the emigration will probably arrive at the upper settlements during the latter part of the present month; its general health is good, and no cases of suffering are mentioned.

Judge Edwin Bryant, in company with Gen. Kearney, was in excellent health and spirits.

One of the party late from the emigration, informs us that not less than 1,500 waggons had been turned aside, through the exertions of persons employed by Oregon, and sent to intercept the California emigration, with printed circulars, containing the grossest exaggerations and misrepresentations of California. It was alleged that famine was prevailing, the war protracted and bloody, and hundreds suffering. It is highly dishonorable and injurious to her own interests, these selfish exertions, and must occasion much discontent among the deceived settlers.

For the information of the emigrant it is proper to state that the southern route to this country is practicable, and not as represented in the circular, said to have been put forth by the Governor of Oregon.

California is not at all likely to be ever threatened with a famine. The crops are this season uncommonly fine, and assistance greatly in demand.

The rapidity with which our town is improving may be ascertained by referring to the statistical report published in our last number. This article has been carefully prepared, and with the "correction" which appears to-day, may be relied upon as strictly true.

We have the particulars of a most dreadful murder committed at Santa Cruz some few weeks since, but they are unwelcome postponed until next week,

Head Quarters 10th Military Dep.
MONTEREY, California, July 15th

Sir, There is wanted in San Francisco an efficient government, more so than is in the power of to put in force. There may soon be expected number of whalers in your Bay, and a large population by the arrival of emigrants. It is highly necessary that you should at once have an efficient town police, proper town officers, &c, for enforcement of the laws, for the yation of order, and for the proper protection of and property.

I therefore desire that you call a town meeting of six persons, who when elected, shall constitute the town council, and who in conjunction with me, shall constitute the town authorities until the year 1848.

All the municipal laws and regulations will be by the Council, but executed by the Alcalde in his capacity as at present.

The 1st Alcalde will preside at all the meetings of the Council, but shall have no vote, except in case the votes are equally divided.

The town Council (not less than four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business) shall appoint all the necessary town officers such as Constables, Watchmen, &c. and to determine fees, &c.

The Treasurer to enter into ample and sufficient bonds to be fully executed to the satisfaction of the Council before the Treasurer enter upon his duties.

The 2d Alcalde shall, in case of the absence of the 1st, take his place and preside at the Council. There perform all the proper functions of the 1st.

No soldier, sailor or marine, nor any person who is a bona fide resident of the town shall be allowed for a member of the town Council.

August 13th I had written the above when of business came upon me which caused me to lay it for the time. I was then called unexpectedly to a duty which has caused a delay in this matter; since I see by the Californian of the 31st July, that you organized a Council &c.

Now the Council can either stand as it is, or a new one be held as may be deemed advisable. I may be most agreeable to the good people of you cannot but be satisfactory to me.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. Servant,

R. B. MASON

Col. 1st Drags. Gov. of Cal.

Mr. GEORGE HYDE,
1st Alcalde, San Francisco.

Now therefore, in pursuance of the aforesaid order, for six members for a Town Council, of the town of San Francisco, will be held at the Alcalde's office, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September, to commence their duties on the sixteenth of said month. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. on the 13th.

GEORGE HYDE

1st Alcalde, San Francisco.

August 30th 1847.

"The Mormon Press."—This is the ridiculous notion applied to this establishment owned by Mr. S. Brannan, by Messrs. Buckelew & Co. of the new "Californian." It must not be supposed that the "Californian" is intended as an offset to the "Committee Press," as we on one or two occasions styled that concern, but the defensive weapon of that establishment when pressed, and which has ever been unsheathed but used with success.

The fable of the "groaning mountain" never met a more complete illustration; verily "the mountain groaned and brought forth a mouse!"

How contemptibly weak and unprincipled! To the coupling of a sect with an independent press, acknowledged neutrality! To pour forth invective against a press with endeavors to involve it mysteriously, thereby cloak its own impurity! To associate a paper with the private views of any one man, when a single instance of its ever having published a party advocating or denouncing the peculiar claims of any be adduced!

Now Messrs. Buckelew & Co. may splutter about "Mormon Press" until there is no medium through which to publish their wilful untruths, but they are challenged point out to the world as evidence of our false-heartedness one instance wherein we have sought to advance or to the interests of any sect or denomination.

We can hardly hope for our neighbor's recovery; infection is inherited by the present proprietors, and idently hastening it to an "untimely grave." They, however, in order to palm off as pure upon distant pa observe a little more unison in the preparation of paints. "Fencing Town Lots," "Our Subscribers" and the "Mormon Press," (articles of last week shockingly at variance, in style at least.

Sandwich Islands—By the *Evelina*, Capt Goodwin, 198 days from Newburyport, and 31 days from Honolulu, we have files of the Polynesian up to the first of August. The U. S. S. *Cyano*, Dupont, arrived, July 18th at Hilo from Mazatlan, but bringing no later news from the seat of War than has been previously received and published here. The latest intelligence being to June 15th, at which time the Mexican Congress remained at the Capitol, and the army under Gen Scott in vicinity. It was the supposition from this circumstance that Mexico was inclined to treat for peace.

The French corvette, *Sarcelle*, arrived at the Islands on the 23d of June, from Mazatlan. By her was received letters from London and the United States, of March dates. Nothing appears beyond what we have already published. In the Polynesian summary of Mexican intelligence we find the following

We further hear that previous to the last battle, Gen Scott offered peace to the Mexicans and \$15,000,000, upon condition of their consenting to a line drawn from San Blas in the Pacific to Vera Cruz, in the Gulf, as the boundary line between the two countries. This was rejected, and now no further terms are proffered. Gen Bustamante was appointed to the command of the State of Sinaloa, which includes San Blas and Mazatlan. Upon arriving, Bustamante paid himself out of the public funds, and Sinaloa declared itself independent of Mexico. The troops have all withdrawn from the interior, and the seaports can be taken possession of at any moment. A complete civil disorganization prevails throughout Mexico—the people are represented as worn out by the tyranny and exactions of their military chieftains, and that seeing no peace or security to themselves under their own rulers, they are becoming favorably disposed towards the American Government, and many no doubt will gladly hail the change which will give them quiet and rational liberty, though the war will be protracted by the military.

It appears also that it was the design of Paredes to have invited to Mexico an European prince. The Duke of Montpensier being married to a Spanish princess and sustained by France and Spain, is now supposed to have been the prince on whom he relied, to have filled the throne of Mexico as Emperor Louis Philippe in negotiating the marriage, doubtless had this in view; calculating upon reconciling England to the match, by the creation of another throne in America, and thus yielding up all pretensions to that of Spain, for his issue. Santa Anna opposed this scheme, and the rapid progress of the American arms has rendered it wholly abortive.

THE NEW PLANET—This lately discovered stranger is creating some excitement. It is approaching the earth at the rate of one and a half millions of miles in every 24 hours, and the astronomers fear that it bodes no good to our globe. If this puny earth does not get out of its track, in time it will jostle it out of existence.

Tahiti—But three copies of the Sandwich Island News came to hand by the late arrival. In a late July number we notice the arrival of the Hawaiian schooner *S. S.* from Tahiti, bringing the following items of news—

Captain Lavaud, who arrived at Papeite in the frigate "La Sirene," on the 27th day of May, relieved M. Bruat on the day following, as "Governor of the French establishment in Oceania, and Commissioner of the King, near the Queen of the Society Islands." M. Bruat sailed for France in the "Uranie," on the 31st of the same month.

Most of the French garrison at Tahiti have been relieved by fresh troops. The garrison is now about 1500 strong.

The leeward Islands—Huahine, Raiatea and Bora Bora, with their respective dependancies, have been declared free and independent, in virtue of a mutual understanding come to by the British and French governments.

M. Lavaud has proceeded on a tour round the Island in a steamer, accompanied by Pomare, whose allowance or pension from the French government is said to be 25,000 francs per annum.

H. B. M.'s ship "Calypso," Capt Worth, had arrived at Papeite, and H. B. M.'s ship "Graupius," Capt Martin, was about to sail for Valparaiso.

Rear Admiral Sir George Seymour had returned from Panama to Callao.

Rear Admiral Sheriff has been named to succeed Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Seymour, as Commander in Chief of H. B. M.'s naval forces in the Pacific, and is expected to arrive at Valparaiso next month.

The English schooner "Sam Slick" may be looked for here in a few days, from Papeite.

News from England has been received at Tahiti up to the beginning of April. It seems that the coolness between England and France continues, although the anger had somewhat subsided. Gen. Flores' expedition against the *Bouador* had been completely prostrated; the poor Irishmen enlisted for the occasion having been sent back to their homes.

The Spanish Ministry had expelled the Prince Don Enrique from Madrid.

Quite a heavy shower of rain fell here on Saturday evening last, accompanied by vivid lightning, and real thunder. The rain was felt for some miles into the country. Who can doubt that this visitation is the effect of the country's occupation?

[For the California Star]

CORRECTION

In my communication last week on the "Statistics of San Francisco," I stated that there had been at least twenty houses built in the town in the two months of July and August. I find, on examination, I have unintentionally done great injustice to the spirit of improvement and progress which pervades the place; for, instead of there having been "at least twenty," there were forty-eight buildings erected within the time spoken of above.

In the years previous to the first of April 1847, there were erected,

Shanties,	22
Frame Buildings,	31
Adobe Buildings,	26

79

Since the first of April, and up to the present time, (August 31, 1847) there have been built, (or are in process of erection.)

Shanties,	20
Frame Buildings,	47
Adobe Buildings,	11

78

This shows the astonishing increase within the last five months of one hundred per cent.

The circular, ordering an election of Town Council, was handed us by Judge Hyde, who promised a reply to our remarks upon the freedom of the Press, of last week, as an aggrieved person. The document was accompanied by the remark, that it was of public importance, and a hint that it would serve the purpose of any explanation. Now we are with Mr. Hyde so far as "public importance" attaches itself, but really cannot imagine what similarity exists between a Letter of Instructions, and a Reply to a charge of attempting the abridgement of the freedom of the Press. Indeed it is very unlike a whale.

Rio Janeiro—The alleged insult to the American Flag, and misunderstanding between the United States Minister and Brazilian government, is detailed more explicitly in the subjoined article, from the N. York Express.

HON HENRY A WISE—It is not a matter of surprise that this gentleman has involved us in a serious trouble with the Brazilian government, but that he did not do it at an earlier day. He now probably wishes to come home, and, in coming, to come in "a blaze of glory," which, in this part of the country, is expressed by the more appropriate word, *nuss* or *fuss*. If Mr. Wise had been sent to France, where Mr. Tyler first designed him a nomination for the Senate to go, there is but very little doubt that, by this time, he would have had us nearly in a war with a first rate power of Europe, instead of a second or third rate power in America.

Mr. Wise's efforts to suppress the Slave Trade at Rio Janeiro have met with a hearty response in this country, although he has often been imprudent or rash in his movements,—but in his recent insult of the Brazilian Court, the facts, as we understand them, are such, that he is all in the wrong, while they are all in the right. A Rio correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* thus narrates the origin of the difficulty, confirming accounts we have published from other sources, but stating them more clearly.

The sloop of war *Saratoga* lay in the Bay, and some of her crew came on shore, and as is the daily custom of American sailors when on shore, became intoxicated, and quarrelled, when one of them drew his sheath knife and tried to stab another of his shipmates. Some person seeing it, ran for the "Permeats," (soldiers acting as a day police, and who patrol all parts of the city.) They came and took the two men that had broken the peace. Lieut. French, of the same ship, ran into a ship chandlery store, where the American officers resort, and procured a sword, (he not having his with him) and then ran towards the palace, in which direction the soldiers were conveying the sailors; and demanded that they should be given up. The soldiers not understanding his language, and he being in a threatening mode, they placed their bayonets in position for a charge, and ordered him to keep away. He drew his sword and made demonstrations of attacking, and it is said that some of the soldiers ran away. The palace being but one or two hundred yards from where the soldiers were first taken, and the guard room being there, enough of the soldiers stuck by to take the sailors there, Lieut. French following and blustering at the same time. On arriving, he was invited in by the officer in command, disarmed, and kept in confinement for two or three days,—but was given up as the vessel was about sailing. Mr. Henry A. Wise, our Minister, asked to have the soldiers punished and the officers cashiered, for insulting an American officer, but the Brazilians very properly refused to do so, as the breach was on the other side. Then Mr. Wise, it is said, made some threats, and at the christening of the young princess, the Brazilian flag was not hoisted on board the *Columbia*, neither was a salute fired by her, although especially invited to hoist the flag and salute. All other national vessels complied with the invitation. Neither was Mr. Wise present at the christening, while the official representatives of all other nations were. On the arrival of some of our transports, a Brazilian Lieutenant went from the fort, on board, and enquired if they would return a salute if one should be fired from the fort, and the commandant answered in the affirmative, but the Commodore of the station advised them not to return it, and the salute if fired was not answered.

firmative, but the Commodore of the station advised them not to return it, and the salute if fired was not answered.

"These things make us Americans appear small—Nothing can please the English that are here more than the course which Mr. Wise and the Commodore and our old Consul are so foolishly pursuing. For the honor of our country they should be speedily withdrawn; and towards effecting so beneficial a result, you may do what you please with these hurried remarks."

Circular.

To Alcaldes and other Civil Officers.

Whereas the Government of the United States being desirous to secure to the Californians the full enjoyment of their religion and religious privileges, and the President of the United States having made it obligatory upon all authorities here to abstain from interfering with any of their church rights or customs, and whereas the rules of their church and (it is said) also their civil laws, forbid any but their own Priests from uniting members of their own church in marriage:—

I therefore direct that during the existing state of affairs, no Alcalde or other Civil Officer will perform the marriage ceremony in any case where either of the parties are members of the Catholic Church in California.

Done at Monterey, the Capitol of California, this 23d day of August A. D. 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

R. B. MASON, Col 1st Drag's
and Governor of California.

Know all Men by these Presents.

That I RICHARD B. MASON, Colonel 1st Regiment of Dragoons U. S. Army, and Governor of California, by Virtue of Authority in me vested, do hereby appoint J. R. SNYDER of Monterey, and TIMOTHY MURPHY of San Rafael, Commissioners, with full power to examine into and correct the alleged irregularities in the proceedings and records of the office of the late Alcalde of Sonoma, J. H. NASH, and to settle, according to equity and justice, all questions of title to town lots sold or granted by said NASH.

Done at Monterey, the Capitol of California, this 26th day of August 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

R. B. MASON, Col 1st Drag's
and Governor of California.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR. MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED.

August 31.—Ship *Evelina*, Goodwin, 7 months from U. S. via S. Islands.

SAILED.

September 1.—Ship *Maria Helena*, Kerphy, for Monterey. Brg *Santa Cruz*, Lowe for S. I.
September 2.—Bark *Georgiana*, Kelley, for S. I.

AT SOUSOLITO.

Ship *Obed Mitchell*, Wing, Whaler Pacific, Edwards, from N. W. Coast, 13 months out, 2,100 bbls oil.

NOTICE.

My Wife, Elizabeth Keyser, having left my bed and board, the subscriber would inform the public that he will not be accountable for any debts of her contracting after this date.

SEBASTIAN KEYSER.

Bear Creek, August 20th, 1847. 35-3c.

JOHN HALLS,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR.

WILL attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of the British Government.

Maps and charts made out in the most approved manner. For further particulars apply to,

WARD & SMITH,

Montgomery Street.

September 4th, 1847. 35-4c.

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Sept. 4th, 1847. 35-4c.

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER.

San Francisco, Sept 4, 1847. 35-4c.

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat, for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

WARD & SMITH

August 4th, 1847. 35-4c.

AUCTION SALE.

THE Fast sailing *Gaucha* Sloop, of twenty tons, being in good repair and sound condition, will be disposed of at Public Sale on the 20th of September by

WARD & SMITH

Montgomery Street Sept 4, 1847

Our Country.

BY J. W. PEARSON.

OUR COUNTRY!—'tis a glorious land—
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific chafes her strand,
She hears the dark Atlantic roar;
And nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies,
In nature's wildest grandeur drest,
Enamelled in her loveliest dyes.

Rich prairies, decked with flowers of gold,
Like sunlit oceans, roll afar;
Broad lakes her azure heavens behold,
Reflecting clear each trembling star,
And mighty rivers, mountain born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding fawn,
Beneath their sheltering branches leap.

And cradl'd midst her clustering hills,
Sweet vales in dream-like beauty hide,
Where love the air the music fills,
And calm content and peace abide;
For plenty here her fulness pours,
In rich profusion o'er the land,—
And sent to seize her generous stores,
There prowls no tyrant's hurling band.

Great God! we thank thee for this home—
This bounteous birthland of the free,
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty—
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise,
And yet till time shall fold his wing,
Remain Earth's loveliest paradise.

Lord Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan, ran away with a married lady, who was afterwards divorced, and he married her. But his Lordship, after the first escapade, was somewhat surprised that he did not receive a challenge from the injured husband, and was so anxious to make reparation that at last he wrote to offer it. His note was worded as follows:—"Sir—Having done you the greatest injury that one man can do another, I think it incumbent on me to offer you the satisfaction which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances." The reply was this—"My Lord—In taking off my hands a woman who has proved herself a wretch, you have done me the greatest favor one man can do another; I think it incumbent upon me to offer the acknowledgements which one gentleman owes to another in such circumstances." This man took a cold-blooded view of the case, but he was right; revenge, in such a case was no reparation; and the unworthiness of the cause must entirely neutralize its relish.

DON'T BE A TALKER.—One half of the mischief in the world is done by talking. And one half the difficulty we get into as we go along through life, is the result of our saying what we might as well not have said. There is much wisdom in the old maxim—"keep your mouth shut and your eyes open"—there is, rely upon it. I do not know any body, in any situation or profession in life to whom this advice is not applicable. It is sometimes said that lawyers live by talking; that it is their trade, and so on; but the fact is, the lawyers are as apt to talk too much as any body, and to suffer as much by it. To spin out a long argument, they necessarily fall into the habit of dealing more in fancy than facts, saying things about parties and witnesses, that do no good and much harm, and their reputation for candor will generally diminish in the proportion as that of loquacity increases. To hear some men at the bar, you would suppose that if they were held up by the feet, the words would run out of their mouth by mere force of gravity for a week at a time, without troubling their brain at all.

A preacher may talk too much. One of the best sermons in the world was the sermon on the mount. You may read it as reported in fifteen minutes. And though its style and power are unapproachable, its brevity might be often imitated.

Our Legislators talk too much. And nine tenths of all the speech making in congress and the legislature, is the mere sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of vanity and egotism. Your really sensible men, such men as Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman, never got up unless they had something to say, and always sat down as soon as they had said it.

Our politicians talk too much. It is refreshing and uncommon as it is refreshing, to hear a sensible man talk sensible on this for fifteen minutes. But if one listens to the street rant of the day, the whole science seems to be twisted into a Chinese puzzle, that no body can find the beginning nor end of.

Some young people have a notion that they can talk each other into matrimony. It is a mistake; in such a delicate matter as this, the tongue had better be contented with playing a subordinate part. The eye can tell a better story, the language of actions will make a better impression, the love that grows up in silent sunshine, which congenial hearts reflect upon each other is the healthiest and most endearing. The manner will always sink deeper than the language of affection. But this is a matter in which people are so bent upon managing their own way, that I doubt whether my advice will be worth, the ink and paper.—[Old paper.

WE FIXED THAT CHAP.—A few days ago, a GENTLEMAN (!) came into our sanctum and took off his hat, and picked up a piece of manuscript and commenced reading very closely. We reached over and took a letter out of his hat, unfolded and commenced reading it. He was so busy that he did not discover how we were paying him in his own coin, until we asked him what it was his correspondent was writing to him about a woman? "Why, look here, squire," says he "you are not reading my private letters?" "Certainly, sir," said we "you are reading our private manuscript". He was plagued—beggled us not to mention his name, promised to do so no more, and we quit even.

COLLOQUY.—How do you do Mr. Smith?
"Do what?"
"How do you find yourself?"
"I never lose myself!"
"How do you feel?"
"Pretty smooth, I guess feel of me and see?"
"Good morning, Mr Smith."
"It's rather a bad one, wet and nasty."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—As we were passing near the outskirts of our city, we observed a poor distressed female apparently supplicating for the good will of a 'baste of a man.' We caught the following, which struck us at the time as being very fine:—

Och, Jemmy dear, iv ye bate me in this way much longer, we'll have the stars between us Jemmy."

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE fast sailing Bark Whirion, R. Gelston, Master, will leave San Francisco, on or about the 1st October, for Panama. For passage, having good accommodations, apply to Edw. F. Folger, corner Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco.

No passage secured until paid for.
N. B. A few steerage passengers can be accommodated. 34-3t.

THE STOCK OF GELSTON & CO., has, by the arrival of their vessel (The Whirion) been much increased, and they invite the attention of Merchants and others to their assortment. Cooking Stoves, Ploughs, Forges, Nails, Sheetings, Shirtings and a general assortment of Dry Goods are to be found at their Store, corner Montgomery and Washington streets. 34-3t.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market. August 3, 1847. 32 tf

B. R. BUCKELEW, respectfully informs the citizens of California that he has located permanently in the Town of San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing his profession. WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and all other fine metallic work, repaired in the best manner, and on terms proportional with general prices in California. Business entrusted through a friend, will be attended to the same as with the person proper. Watch-glasses and keys fitted. Cash invariably required, except otherwise previously understood. 16

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin)
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvas—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets")
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia),
Anchors, (All sizes.)
All of which they offer at Reduced Prices at their Store in Montgomery Street. 20-tf

GELSTON & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Bark Whirion, direct from New York For sale low for cash or hides. Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach 26-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandise, received per late arrivals.

DRY GOODS

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets; mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green); sattinet pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose, ladies black long hose; woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton, cotton thread, linen do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders, bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helvies; files, mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shaves; gimblets; cork screws; hand vices, try squares, two foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps; fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps, bronze lamps; &c

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior, brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black tea; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and saleratus.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogans assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pails, looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannister powder & blasting do, shot assorted sizes & pig lead; white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs, ploughs & waggons; blacking & gine; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt; crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c. San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED, per Brg "Euphemia," and for Sale by W. H. DAVIS, (at the old stand) No. 2, Montgomery street, a general assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, TIN WARE and HARDWARE, for Sale low for Cash or approved credit.

ALSO,

WINDOW GLASS, 8 x 10, 6 x 13 and 10 x 12; BILLIARD BALLS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, MILL SAWS and a general assortment of Carpenter's Tools. WM. H. DAVIS. San Francisco, July 10, 1847. 23-tf

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. John. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle. A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH, No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 tf

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The California Star.

VOL. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 11, 1847.

NO. 36.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN
TERMS

INvariably in Advance

One copy per annum, Cash \$6.00
Two copies, " " 10.00

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One square, (10 lines) 2 insertions, \$3.00, and \$1 for every additional insertion. One half square or less, 2 insertions, \$2.00, and 75 cts. for every additional insertion. For yearly advertising apply to the Publisher.

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SAN FRANCISCO, U. C.

A CARD.

ASPER O'FARRELL, Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, by appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov. of California. Office in Portsmouth Square.
San Francisco, July 17, 1847

JOHN HALLS,

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Will attend to any business of the kind entrusted to him, having for many years been in the employ of British Government

Plans and charts made out in the most approved manner. For further particulars apply to,

WARD & SMITH,
Montgomery Street

September 4th, 1847

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT 11, 1847

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.—English papers have been received to the 27th of March. We extract from the "News" as follows: "There had been a long and indignant debate in the House of Commons relative to the extinction of the free city of Cracow by the three northern powers."

It was thought that the present civil wars in Portugal would be terminated by the interference of the other powers who were parties to the Quadruple Treaty.

Famine still raged in Ireland to a terrible extent. Daniel O'Connell was very ill and not expected to survive long. He was about to depart for the Continent by the advice of his medical attendants, though little hope was entertained that he would be benefited by the change.

The steam sloop Salamander had arrived at Portsmouth, having suffered considerable damage on the passage.

FRANCE.—The *New Planet*, The following note, says the *Constitutionnel*, was recently transmitted to us by M. Arago, Director of the Observatory: "In submitting to a thorough examination the analytical theory of Uranus, M. Leverrier recently discovered that the considerable irregularities, detected by observations in the movements of this planet, prove the action of some unknown star, the exact position of which, as well as its diameter, he determined by calculation. All his predictions have been exactly verified, and our solar system has been enriched by a planet twelve hundred and fifty millions of leagues distant from the sun. Its size is two hundred and thirty times that of the earth."

Attempts made to cultivate rice in France, have been so extraordinarily successful, that it is probable rice will become before long an important article of culture.

Great misery exists in many parts of this country, but from the measures taken by the Government for finding work for the poor, and keeping down the price of corn, it is hoped that the winter will be got through without disturbances.

In consequence of the distress in Belgium, and particularly in the environs of Ghent, Alost, and Audenarde, the influx of mendicants towards Brussels is so great that guards are placed at Porte de Flandre to prevent these unfortunate beings from entering the capital.

It appears that an Anglo-French Company has obtained from the Government of New Grenada permission to form a railway across the isthmus of Panama, but the legislature of that country has not yet given its sanction. Nevertheless it is not doubted that it will soon do so, and it is expected that the work will commence early in the spring.

Another European Congress.—A rumor has been in circulation in France, that Louis Philippe has demanded a Congress of the Powers of Europe, with a view to his laying before them the whole of the circumstances connected with the Montpensier marriage, and also the position in which in consequence of that marriage he finds himself placed with the other Courts of Europe, and especially the Court of St. James. The King of the French, it is added, repudiates the idea of having acted with bad faith to England, or in any way which would justify the cessation of that friendship which has so long subsisted between France and this country, and in the perpetuation of which there will be found the best, if not the only guarantee for the preservation of the European peace. He expresses himself as both pained and surprised at the circumstance of so grave an accusation as that of pursuing a perfidious course in reference to the Spanish marriage preferred against him by the Government of Queen Victoria.

The French Chambers in their sessions have occupied themselves in discussing the answer to the King's speech, and the marriages of the Royal family of Spain, so far as they relate to the Duke of Montpensier, the object of the strong attacks of the Government and subjects of H. B. Majesty, discussed in the Press. On the 2d of February, Lord Palmerston notified to M. Guizot, that the Queen's Government had deemed it necessary to suspend all correspondence upon this topic, and that therefore he omitted to reply to his note of the 25th January preceeding. A deputation of the Chamber of Deputies at last, on the 13th of February, presented the answer to the speech from the Throne, in the presence of the Duke of Nemours, the Prince de Joinville, the Duke of Aumale and the Duke of Montpensier.

The Gazette of Augsburg announces that Russian troops in considerable numbers had moved to the extreme frontiers of Poland, while the Gazette of the Prussian States says that the Diet had been convoked for the 11th of April, on account of the alarming state of Europe. It is much feared that the peace of the world will be disturbed, and that the Spanish marriages and the annexation of Cracow, will be the principal causes of war between some powers of that portion of the globe.

ITALY.—Rome, December 24.—The Pope does not proceed with his proposed reforms with all the activity that could be desired, but nevertheless he is advancing, and that is something. His letter to the Bishops of Christendom is not at all the document that was expected from so enlightened a man. It is full of denunciations against philosophy, against questioning the Pope's infallibility, &c.

A remarkable demonstration was recently made against Austria, by the lighting up of bonfires on the anniversary of their being driven from Genoa by the exasperated populace a century ago.

It is said that the Island of Mauritius is the spot where the comparative advantages of slave and free labor, as applied to the production of sugar, will first, if not finally, be put to the test.

PANAMA.—The President of New Grenada had presented to the Senate and Chamber of Representatives the project of a bill, declaring the Cantons of Portobelo and Panama free ports of export, import, and transit, suppressing the custom-houses at both places, and at Chagres, reducing the import duties on goods imported into New Grenada from these free ports, 13 per cent, if conveyed by foreign vessels, and abolishing them altogether, excepting pilotage, if conveyed by national vessels or the steam packets, and making other liberal provisions to encourage the transit of goods by the isthmus of Panama.

PORTUGAL.—The Queen's troops had gained several successes over the insurgents. Gen. McDonnell, one of the most active chiefs of the latter had been killed.

Sir George Seymour, as Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, was daily expected in Lisbon, to mediate between the parties.

NEW GRENADA.—A large force in the Isthmus of Panama, and on the frontiers of the Equador, was kept on foot through fear of the expedition of Gen. Flores, which the late news would enable the Government to disperse with.

PERU AND BOLIVIA.—The two sister republics seem still to have their usual bickerings. Gen. Urbina, of the army of the Equador, was expected in Payta, soon after the 3d of April, on his way to Peru and Bolivia, to offer his mediation.

A CHINESE STEAMER.—From one of the late Nos of the "Chinese Repository," we learn that the Chinese are building a small steamer by way of experiment.

The China Mail also gives the following account of an interview between their excellencies Kiyung and Mr. Everett, soon after the arrival of the latter at Canton, in October.

"At the appointed time Mr. Everett, accompanied by P. S. Forbes, Esq., U. S. Consul for Canton; Rev. Dr. Parker, Secretary and Chinese Interpreter of the Legation; Captain Paulding of the U. S. S. Vincennes, with several of his officers, and some other American gentlemen, repaired to the place of meeting. His Excellency was received with cordiality by the Imperial Commissioner, who was attended by Pwan Tingkwa (Pwan Tsz'shing), Chau Chanling (Tunglien), and several other officers of high rank, with a large suite of soldiers and servants. After the business of the meeting had been transacted, the company were invited to a sumptuous entertainment, prepared in the Chinese and Tartar style. At a proper period, Mr. Everett, after a few remarks upon the interesting character of the relations between the United States and China, proposed as a toast the 'health of the Emperor of China,' which was drank by the company standing. The Imperial Commissioner then proposed the 'President of the United States,' and afterwards the health of Mr. Everett, who returned the compliment by proposing that of the Commissioner. At a subsequent period, Rev. Dr. Parker proposed the 'prosperity of the great Chinese Empire,' to which the Imperial Commissioner promptly added before drinking it 'and that of all the foreign friendly powers.'"

"Various other toasts and sentiments were given in the course of the dinner, which lasted between two and three hours, and passed off apparently to the satisfaction of all parties. His Excellency was saluted from the fort on the south of the river, opposite the factories, on his return.—Mr. Everett subsequently returned to Macao in the Vincennes, which has since sailed for U. S. A."

The Chinese vessel, Kiyung, manned with about sixty hands, half of them Chinese and half European, sailed from Hongkong for England on Sunday the 6th instant, many wishing her *shun fung shun shin*, "favorable winds and favorable waters."

VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A late American paper states that a single copy of Smith & Wilmer's Liverpool Times, having arrived at New Orleans at a time when the telegraphic wires were broken and the news by the last steamer delayed in consequence, one thousand dollars were paid for the paper.

Bishop Margret leaves this week, in La Sarcelle corvette, for Valparaiso, to receive his consecration at the hands of the Archbishop of Chile.—*Polynesian*.

Our latest dates from Congress are of February. We make the extract below from Benner's Herald Washington correspondence. A proposition to read from his party Col. J. Wentworth of Illinois, elicited the given remarks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d 1847.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL—TEA AND COFFEE.
Was next taken up for consideration, and the second clause having been read,

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to strike it out, and then spoke of a tax on tea and coffee, to which he was totally opposed. In October, 1841, the Legislature of Tennessee, Mr. Polk's State, declared against it, and against Mr. Clay because he was in favor of it. In 1844, while canvassing his district, he told the people that Mr. Polk and the democratic party, and Mr. Clay and the whigs, were antipodes on this question. Messrs. Johnson and Clifford, in the House, and Buchanan and Walker, in the Senate, in 1842, were against the tax even for three years, and no longer! These gentlemen were now in the cabinet. The Ashburton treaty was not then made, and we did not know but that we should get into a respectable war, and have a fight with mother England. [Laughter.] The Oregon controversy was open, and Mexico had not paid her indemnities. ["Go it, John."] The public debt at that time was \$24,800,000; at the opening of this session it was \$24,200,000. The tax on tea and coffee was not democratic then; and because he would not now vote for the tax, he was to be read out of the democratic party! Senator Walker, in the Senate, brought forward a proposition to tax gold and silver ware; no whig voted for it—["Boy, get me some water."] Why not bring up the proposition? If it was right then, it is right now. If this fails, try something else. Tax gold and silver ware before you tax tea and coffee. Instead of abusing him, (Mr. Wentworth,) Mr. Walker should be abused, if any; for he made tea and coffee free. On coming here at the commencement of this session, he was surprised to find himself a 49 man; he was a 54 40 man. He did not know what he would come to next! [Laughter.] The implements for clearing our rivers and harbors have been sold, at one-fifth their original cost, and the money paid into the treasury! At the last session, Mr. McKay, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out the tax on tea and coffee. Why was this done? To induce those opposed to the tax to vote for the bill! ["Ah, that's it."] It was a continuation of the game that was played—after letting in Texas, selling half of Oregon. He (Mr. W.) never did and never would consent to a tax on tea and coffee. [He sent to the table an extract from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was read.] It will be seen that Mr. Walker says that unless the tax is levied by the first of January, he does not want it. On the second of January, after Mr. Walker said that unless the tax was levied on the first of January it would be useless, he introduced his resolution declaring it inexpedient to tax tea and coffee. He must have a better leader, or he couldn't follow. We have a Southern President, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and a Southern "organ." Who can wonder that all of them could not make some impression when they put their heads together? Take up the *Union* every morning, and you will see a homily on the subject. It reminded him of the old song—"What's that?"

"Thump, thump, scold, scold, scold away,
No peace is in the kitchen upon a washing day."

[Roars of Laughter.] A Gentleman from Maryland, a few days ago, offered an amendment to tax tea and coffee. This was in committee. The Whigs voted for it, so that the yeas and nays might be taken in the House. And it was as much as some of the democrats could do, again to save the democratic party from being disgraced. Such was the tactics of tactics. [Laughter.] He hoped the northern democrats and the southern chivalry will come up to the yeas and nays on the Wilmot proviso—He trusted there would be no dodging.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia.—Will the gentleman let me ask him who dodged on the revenue bill last session?

Mr. WENTWORTH—"I was called away from the city by the death of a child. I hope the gentleman will excuse me, as my constituents have done, and re-elected me by an increased majority, and, beside, there is no member so often recorded on the yeas and nays; for whole sessions he had not lost a vote." Some of the newspapers had accused him of being angry because the river and harbor bill was vetoed, and that he, therefore, voted against a tax on tea and coffee. This charge was false, from beginning to end. Read him out of the party because he would not tax tea and coffee! Gentlemen here ought not to talk about consistency; look at their course on the spoliation bill, the river and harbor bill, the tariff, the Oregon question, the Lieutenant General, their votes on changing the feature of the ten regiment bill from regulars to volunteers. [Laughter.] Yet these gentlemen would read him out of the party! If there was any individual here without spot or blemish, let him stand up in his place, for such an individual only should undertake to censure him. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen crowded round the honorable gentleman, and seemed to be much pleased with what he said. He trod on the corns of Mr. Wick, who didn't appear to like it.

PAPAL HONORS.—The Pope has created Dr. John McLoughlin, Commandant of the Hudson's Bay Company beyond the Rocky Mountains, Chevalier of the order of St. Gregory. His Holiness has conferred the honor in acknowledgement of the services rendered by the Doctor in the cause of religion since the arrival of the Missionaries in Oregon.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1847.

The Election.—On Monday next, pursuant to notification, our citizens assemble to select by ballot a Town Council, six members composing; this Council to enter upon their official duties on the 16th day of the present month, and continuing in the exercise thereof until the expiration of the coming year, '48.

The necessity of such an election has sufficiently impressed itself upon the mind of every person possessing interest here, to require from us useless comment, and the purposes of such a body are, we are quite confident, clearly perceived, and then, of course, unanimously approved of. Gov. Mason in his letter to the Alcalde of this place, particularly states the urgency of such an appointment, and the reasons are so apparent, that a multiplicity of argument would be but a consumption of time. It has long been the secret prayer of the community, they may now rejoice in its realization.

We commend most cordially the proposition, and hail it as the *first step* towards the institution of a Government by whose just provisions all are alike made happy; although this is but "administering the laws according to former usages," it is most assuredly of purest *American extraction*, but hitherto unapplied; the greater care, the restoration of natural tranquility to the territory, very properly receiving first attention.

The coming election is productive of no little excitement, and is to be, as it should, of intense interest. But in the prevailing enthusiasm we sincerely hope the elected ticket may be such as will be best calculated to aid in the progression of the town's welfare, and to whose energy, vigilance, and honor we may in after years be indebted; that from the several and sundry nominations, a Council composed of the very soul of enterprise may be selected, and that no aspirants, who have not at heart the best interests of San Francisco, may, either through intrigue or popular decision, constitute this honorable and very important body. It is but a reiteration of old and established truths, to remark that *there are* before the people as candidates, men *unqualified and undeserving*, and whose sway would be and *has been* detrimental and oppressive to the place and people, but they are *marked*, and to this expression of popular feeling may we look for the desired humbling of arrogance, and blasting of contemplated knavery. There are others well meaning, and right-minded but wholly unqualified, and still others named, who in combination, could ill represent and act for *all* with impartiality. It should be particularly observed, that each portion of the town survey, as far as settled, should have its representative, and that the members of this Council for the "framing of laws and regulations" will each very naturally be watchful of the welfare of that part in which he is personally interested. This is an important consideration, and one which it is to be hoped, our citizens will not, in the confusion of the hour lose sight of.

"Until the end of the year 1848," writes his excellency, this Council shall constitute the Town Authorities. Thus it will be seen that no little time elapses ere a "change" can be expected in the usual way, of the "administration." But before the expiration of the term, it is impossible to conceive how vastly different may be the aspect of affairs. The vacant lands find occupants, the unimproved streets begin to attract attention, and the quiet town-like indolence peculiar to the soil, is chased away by the introduction of the *raw Yankee material*, direct from Atlantic shores.

The selection of good and competent men to compose the Council for the coming year, is a matter of the nicest precaution. In after years the importance, we opine, cannot attach itself to such a degree. The *Town Treasury* should be properly managed, and while judgement is exercised in the necessary improvements of the place, great care should be observed that misapplications are not of frequency. The products of the late sale of real estate, received during the coming term in full, should be carefully disposed of, and to avoid heavy taxation, wisdom and prudence cannot be too freely exercised.

His Honor, Judge Hyde, has wisely concluded to prolong the time of voting, which arrangement must be satisfactorily received. As will be seen by referring to another column, the election commences at 10 A. M. and closes at 4 P. M. thus occupying six hours at the polls. A selection of Judges, Inspectors and Clerks, by the citizens, taken place the hour previous.

It is hardly necessary to warn an intelligent community of the usually practised artifices at the ballot box. They will look well to their tickets, and bear in mind the purpose for which they "rally to the polls."

NOTICE.

It is hereby ordered that the Election for Six Members for the Town Council to be held on MONDAY the 13th of September next, commence at 10 A. M., and close P. M. The people are hereby requested to meet at the Alcalde's office on MONDAY MORNING the 13th A. M. to select three Judges, two Inspectors, and clerks to conduct said Election.

September 10, 1847.

GEORGE HYDE
1st Alcalde

Oregon—The English Bark, Janette, Capt. J. arrived here on Wednesday last from Oregon. No news were received, and little news, beyond what we have readily learned. Advance companies of the emigrants had arrived, after experiencing some difficulty with the Indians.

Notwithstanding the despicable exertions on the part of a certain reckless, speculating portion of the people, to deter the California emigration, by issuing circulars glaringly false, and despatching smooth-tongued hirelings to intercept the different bodies, the emigration to that country will not be as large as was at first anticipated. We have this from excellent authority. The consequence is, the emigration to this country next year must be immense. The Oregonians will find in this honest dealing to be by far the best policy.

The last number of the *Californian*, published by name of Mr. ROBERT GORDON, as Editor of that paper, is our contemporary in changing the day of issue to Wednesday must meet with general approbation.

Mr. Gordon has our best wishes for an Editor's successful career.

The Independence, Com. Shubrick, left us on Friday last for Monterey, and the harbor in its usual protected condition, not a vessel of war here.

[For the California Star.]

MURDER AT SANTA CRUZ.

Having never seen in either of the country papers account of this dreadful crime, I have prepared the following from the particulars in my possession.

The murderer is an old Mexican convict, residing many years of California, but banished from his birth for the murder of his wife, a similar offence to that late committed. It appears that he suspected her upon what pretext cannot be ascertained, of unbecoming conduct, and on several occasions threatened to kill her "as he did his first." He became violently angry one day in a fit of rage and jealousy, seized her hair and dragged her rudely to an old frame, pointing his knife to her heart demanded a confession. The poor creature in tears begged for her life and tested her innocence. The brutal wretch then seized both wrists and binding them firmly together with a rope, passed the rope across a huge beam, and in that position her arms drawn tight above her head, seized his knife, and exclaiming, "I'll see your liver," struck weapon hilt-deep to her heart! Not yet glutted with vengeance, the hell-hound, resumed his knife, and twice its edge across her lifeless body, then striking it a third time into her heart, he turned away, went to the house of his wife's sister and invited her to call and see her at the same time raised both hands, dripping with heart's blood!!

The miscreant was arrested within a few yards of a church door, whither he had fled to avail himself of "benefit of clergy," or protection of the priest from punishment. He was committed to prison, and a few days after tried by Judge Blackburn, Alcalde of that place, *condemned to be shot!* After sentence, the priest of Mission visited and confessed him, and the next day was conducted to the place of execution. The great excitement on the part of the native populace during the trial, each of his countrymen eagerly demanding his death. Six Californians volunteered to execute him and were drawn accordingly in line. The one evinced no firmness of mind, but in tears and imploring a reprieve—he expressed his belief heaven awaited him, when, at the signal, amidst a shower of musketry, his soul was launched into eternity, as he said, weapons were discharged at him by his countrymen spectators, who gave *en masse* one unanimous shout of approval, as his lifeless body lay before them.

Perhaps some will declare the decision of the Santa Cruz Alcalde unwarranted—at least call in question the justifiableness of his prompt and decisive measures, the absence of a defined mode of action, not a doubt is in my mind that his course was in strict accord with justice, and that it will meet the approbation of Mason, our Governor, who I am told has in preparation a system of laws furnishing civil magistrates with necessary power to meet the exigency of all cases. Judge Blackburn is highly esteemed here and elsewhere, possesses the qualities of a high-minded, honorable, vigorous representative of the Bench.

ST. JOSEPH

There is a rumor of Peace between United States and Mexico, as our paper goes to press, said to have received at Monterey by the arrival of the Brig. Wilcox from Panama.

CLEAR THE WAY

The poem below is for the people, and the approaching election will give it a delightful relish

Men of thought! be up, and stirring
Night and day
Sow the seed—withdraw the curtain,
CLEAR THE WAY!
Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream,
There's a light about to beam,
There's a warmth about to glow,
There's a midnight blackness changing
Into gray,
Men of thought, and men of action,
CLEAR THE WAY!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say,
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?
What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen,
Aid it, hopes of honest men,
Aid it, paper—and it, type—
Aid it, for the hour is ripe,
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought and men of action,
CLEAR THE WAY!

Lo! a cloud's about to vanish
From the day;
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
Lo! the rights' about to conquer
CLEAR THE WAY.
With that right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door;
With the giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That too long by far have held us
For their prey,
Men of thought, and men of action,
CLEAR THE WAY!

OFFICIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS 10th Military Dep't }
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal July 27th 1847 }

ORDERS, } No. 36. }

I. For any personal insult offered to any civil magistrate of the country or peaceable inhabitant thereof, or for any trespass committed upon any property, house, orchard, garden or vineyard by any soldier of the United States, the offender will be immediately arrested, confined and reported to the commanding officer of the post or place, who will without delay cause the proper charge to be preferred, and the accused brought to trial. All drunken soldiers will be promptly confined and in no case will they be released without being brought before a Court-Martial, unless otherwise specially directed by the commanding officer of the post.

II. The following General Order No. 20, dated Head Quarters of the Army, Tampico, February 19th 1847, is published for the information of all concerned, and is hereby declared to be in full force and effect in California. All officers and soldiers are exhorted to use their utmost exertions to seize and bring to trial, every one who shall offend against any one of its provisions:

HEAD QUARTERS of the Army, }
TAMPICO, Feb'y. 19th 1847. }

GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 20 }

1. It may be apprehended that many grave offences not provided for in the act of Congress establishing "Rules and Articles for the government of the armies of the United States" approved April 10th, 1806, may be again committed by or upon individuals of those armies, in Mexico, pending the existing war between the two Republics. Allusion is here made to atrocities, any one of which, if committed within the United States, or their organized territories, would of course be tried and severely punished by the ordinary or civil courts of the land.

2. Assassination, murder, malicious stabbing or maiming, rape, malicious assault and battery, robbery, theft, wanton desecration of churches, cemeteries or other religious edifices and fixtures, and the destruction except by order of a superior officer of public or private property, of such offences.

3. The good of the service, the honor of the United States, and the interests of humanity imperiously demand that every crime enumerated above, should be severely punished.

4. But the written code as above commonly called the "Rules and Articles of War," provides for the punishment of not one of those crimes, even when committed by individuals of the army, upon the persons or property of other individuals of the same, except in the very restricted case, in the 9th of those articles, nor for like outrages committed by the same individuals upon the persons or property of a hostile country, except very partially in the 51, 52 and 55 articles, and the same is absolutely silent as to all injuries which may be inflicted upon individuals of the Army, or their property, against the laws of war, by individuals of a hostile country.

5. It is evident that the 99th article, independent of

any reference to the restriction in the 87th, is wholly nugatory in reaching any one of those high crimes.

6. For all the offences therefore enumerated in the second paragraph above which may be committed abroad, in, by, or upon the army, a supplemental code is absolutely needed.

7. That unwritten code, is martial law, as an addition to the written military Code, prescribed by Congress in the rules and articles of war, and which unwritten Code, all armies or hostile countries are forced to adopt, not only for their own safety, but for the protection of the unoffending inhabitants and their property about the theatres of military operations, against injuries contrary to the laws of war.

8. From the same supreme necessity martial law is hereby declared as a supplemental code, in and about all camps, posts and hospitals which may be occupied by any of the forces of the United States in Mexico, and in and about all columns, escorts, convoys, guards and attachments of the said forces, while engaged in prosecuting the existing war in and against the said Republic.

9. Accordingly, every crime enumerated in paragraph No. 2 above, whether committed by any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveller therein, upon the person or property of any individual of the United States forces, retainer or follower of the same; 2. By any individual of said forces, retainer or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any inhabitant of Mexico, sojourner or traveller therein; or 3. By any individual of said forces, retainer or follower of the same, upon the person or property of any other individual of said forces, retainer or follower of the same, shall be duly tried and punished under the said supplemental code.

10. For this purpose it is ordered that all offenders in the matters aforesaid, shall be promptly seized and confined and reported for trial before military commissions to be duly appointed as follows:

11. Every military commission under this order will be appointed, governed and limited as prescribed by the 65, 66, 67 and 97 of the said Rules and Articles of war, and the proceedings of such commissions will be duly recorded, in writing, reviewed, revised, disapproved or approved, and the sentences executed, all as in the cases of the proceedings and sentences of courts-martial. Provided, that no military commission shall try any case already cognizable by any court-martial, and provided also, that no sentence of a military commission shall be put in execution, against any individual whatsoever, which may not be according to the nature and degree of the offence, as established by evidence, in conformity with known punishments, in like cases in some one of the States of the United States of America.

12. This order will be read at the head of every company of the United States forces, serving in Mexico, or about to enter that theatre of war.

By command of MAJ GEN SCOTT
[Signed, H L Scott, A A A Gen]
By order of Col R. B MASON.

W. T. SHERRIN,
1st Lt 3d Art'y, A A A Gen

Proclamation.

Having reason to believe that many seamen, marines and others, who have deserted from the Squadron on this station, have been induced to do so by promises which have not been fulfilled, and prospects held out to them which have not been realized, and that they would be willing to return to their duty if relieved from the fear of punishment; Now, therefore, I do, by virtue of authority vested in me, hereby offer to all such deserters, who shall repair on board of any vessel of the United States, previous to the 10th day of October next, full and free pardon for such desertion.

Done on board the United States Ship Independence, at San Francisco, this 6th day of September 1847.

W BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Com'd'r Pacific Squadron

36-4t.

Head Quarters 10th Military Dep't }
MONTEREY, California, July 15th 1847 }

SIR, There is wanted in San Francisco an efficient town government, more so than is in the power of an Alcalde to put in force. There may soon be expected a large number of whalers in your Bay, and a large increase of your population by the arrival of emigrants. It is therefore highly necessary that you should at an early day have an efficient town police, proper town laws, town officers, &c, for enforcement of the laws, for the preservation of order, and for the proper protection of persons and property.

I therefore desire that you call a town meeting for the election of six persons, who when elected, shall constitute the town council, and who in conjunction with the Alcalde, shall constitute the town authorities until the end of the year 1848.

All the municipal laws and regulations will be framed by the Council, but executed by the Alcalde in his judicial capacity as at present.

The 1st Alcalde will preside at all the meetings of the Council, but shall have no vote, except in cases where the votes are equally divided.

The Town Council (not less than four of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business) to appoint all the necessary town officers such as Treasurer, Constables, Watchmen, &c. and to determine their pay, fees, &c.

The Treasurer to enter into ample and sufficient bonds, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; the bonds to be fully executed to the satisfaction of the Council before the Treasurer enter upon his duties.

The 2d Alcalde shall, in case of the absence of the 1st Alcalde, take his place and preside at the Council and there perform all the proper functions of the 1st Alcalde. No soldier, sailor or marine, nor any person who is not a bona fide resident of the town shall be allowed to vote for a member of the town Council.

August 13th I had written the above when a press of business came upon me which caused me to lay it aside for the time. I was then called unexpectedly to the south which has caused a delay in this matter; since my return I see by the Californian of the 31st July, that you have organized a Council &c.

Now the Council can either stand as it is, or an election be held as may be deemed advisable. Whatever may be most agreeable to the good people of your town, cannot but be satisfactory to me.

I am very respectfully
Your ob't Servant,
R. B MASON
Col. 1st Drag's Gov. of California.

Mr. GEORGE HYDE,
1st Alcalde, San Francisco

Now therefore, in pursuance of the aforesaid order, an election, for six members for the Town Council, for the town of San Francisco, will be held at the Alcalde's office, on Monday, the thirteenth day of September next, to commence their duties on the sixteenth of said month. Polls to open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. precisely.

GEORGE HYDE,
1st Alcalde, San Francisco

August 30th 1847.

35-2t

Circular.

To Alcaldes and other Civil Officers.

Whereas the Government of the United States being desirous to secure to the Californians the full enjoyment of their religion and religious privileges, and the President of the United States having made it obligatory upon all authorities here to abstain from interfering with any of their church rights or customs, and whereas the rules of their church and (it is said) also their civil laws, forbid any but their own Priests from uniting members of their own church in marriage—

I therefore direct that during the existing state of affairs, no Alcalde or other Civil Officer will perform the marriage ceremony in any case where either of the parties are members of the Catholic Church in California.

Done at Monterey, the Capitol of California, this 23d day of August A. D. 1847, and the 72d. of the Independence of the United States.

R. B MASON, Col 1st Drag's
and Governor of California.

Know all Men by these Presents.

That I RICHARD B MASON, Colonel 1st Regiment of Dragoons U S Army, and Governor of California, by Virtue of Authority in me vested, do hereby appoint J. R. SNYDER of Monterey, and TIMOTHY MURPHY of San Rafael, Commissioners, with full power to examine into and correct the alleged irregularities in the proceedings and records of the office of the late Alcalde of Sonoma, J. H. NASH, and to settle, according to equity and justice, all questions of title to town lots sold or granted by said NASH.

Done at Monterey, the Capitol of California, this 26th day of August 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States.

R. B. MASON, Col 1st Drag's
and Governor of California

THE CALIFORNIA STAR. MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED.

September 8.—Eng bark Janet, Dring, from Columbia River

September 10.—The whale ship Citizen, Lansing, from N W Coast, 11 months out, with 1650 bbls. of oil.

SAILED.

September 6.—The U. S. frigate Independence, Lavelle, for Monterey.

September 11.—Brig Henry, Bray, for Columbia River.

IN PORT.

Ship Confederacion, Jones. Bark Tasso, Lindsley. Sch Julia, Selden. Brig Francisca, McClurg. Brig Prima Vera, Stenner. Barque Guypuscana, Baca.—Ship Evelina, Goodwin. Eng Barque Janet, Dring.—Whale ship Citizen, Lansing

AT SOUSOLITO

Ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, of New Bedford. Ship Copia, Taber, of New Bedford. Ship California, Fisher, of New Bedford. Bark Iris, Hines, of New London.—Ship Euphrates, Edwards, of New Bedford

NOTICE

A DOBES made to order, for building Houses, Chimneys and Ovens, at the residence of Mr. H. Harris, above Cousins' Slaughter House, at which place a good supply will constantly be kept on hand, after the 20th of this month. Prices as usual, according to size. For further particulars apply to
GEORGE M. EVANS,
at Mr. Harris' House.

September 11th 1847

36-2t

A SNOOZE IN A HAMMOCK.—It was one of those steaming, stifling, sweltering hot nights in August, when every breath of air seemed like a young Sirocco, that myself and friend, having exhausted all the usual cooling expedients in the shape of ices, sherry cobbler, a lounge on the battery, coatless, collarless, and all but shirtless, that we resolved in solemn conclave assembled to "pipe up" for the night in our hammock on the top of the house at our residence in Brooklyn. 'Twas a soothing idea, cooling in anticipation and delicious in the realization. By dint of our combined ingenuity, our hanging bed soon swung clear, being elevated from the roof about one foot. A long rope secured one end to a neighbor's chimney, while the other was attached to our flue. Our position was such that we "presented a broad-side view both front and rear." With all its sultriness it was a heavenly evening. The "bright empress of the night" was shedding her calm smile on all things animate and inanimate; all around was hushed in sweet and gentle repose; the loud voice was stilled; the long dark lashes rested on the cheek of beauty, that erst while had shaded a flashing eye, in all its speaking loveliness.

Having disrobed below, we ascended and committed ourselves to repose, with nought but the blue canopy of Heaven for a covering, and the "stars in the quiet sky to guard us." The light breeze gently swayed our frail couch to and fro, and as our suspended faculties were just losing themselves in forgetfulness, the exquisite strains of DODWORTH'S Band broke upon the night, and as that sweet air from Amie "Rest, Spirit, Rest," came to our ears, speaking with such thrilling melody to our hearts, well might one imagine himself translated from this bustling world, into some dreamed of, but heretofore unknown paradise. Our intention was to have saved Aurora all extra blushes the next morning, but either the novelty of our situation, or some other cause, held both body and soul in a state of suspense until our friend Sol, in his usual roasting peregrinations for the day, reminded me 'twas 7 1-2, A. M. I rose half way up in the hammock, rubbed my eyes, looked around, found G—— still asleep, and at that moment, hearing a merry laugh in the rear, turned and espied in a window, a bevy of laughing damsels, evidently enjoying our queer position; a more masculine "ha! ha!" saluted me from the front, and lo, in each window frame, were living portraits, upon whose faces, the cachinatory muscles were drawing divers angles, from the broad grin down to the supercilious simper.

Here was a fix indeed. G—— was by this time awake, but still kept dark; his form, however, elegantly developed through the plant manilla, resembled suet boiling in a pudding bag. The scuttle was at least fifteen feet from where we hung, but no yawning gulf ever appeared more unpassable than did that short space. In despair, I looked around. By this time other windows became filled with amused "lookers on in Vienna." "G——," said I, more in sorrow than in anger, "what's to be done?"

"Grin and BEAR it," said he, "and then scud for it under BARE poles."

"Think of my modesty!" I answered, for which, Mr Editor, I am proverbial.

"Hang your modesty," muttered G——. "I did so when I tumbled into that cursed hammock," was my response.

I gave one look of utter despair, and then with one bound, cleared the hammock; and in two more I was at the scuttle, and "spirits, ghosts, nor goblins damned," never vanished with greater celerity than I propelled down the hatchway. I heard a shriek from the girls, who never even turned their heads away—the gents vis-a-vis in convulsions shouted "go it legs!" and G—— 'midst his vainly concealed mirth at my misfortune, sang out "fetch me a knife."

Letting him parboil for a short time, while I slipped on my "fie for shames" and dressing gown, I went up, and standing on the scuttle stairs, threw him the knife; he drew himself towards the end, reached out an arm and severed the rope—Bang! went the tin roof. Oh, Christopher! he would have said, but ere the words found utter-

ance he cut the other "tie that bound him," enveloping himself in his meshy covering, 'midst the bursts of laughter which saluted him (by this time from all sides) he rolled, tumbled, somersettted himself with a porpoise-like motion into the scuttle, upsetting me in his downward course, but reaching the bottom safely at last.

Need I add that our hammock since that has done nought but

"Swing loose at the sport of the wind"

Gen Putnam once asked Gen. Washington,—"which is worst, to swear, thinking no evil, or pray, thinking no good?"

MELLUS & HOWARD.

I HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds; Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton, Tickings, Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Reboses, silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, &c. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour, Gun, Aguardientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel Plates, Bowls, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery street.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE fast sailing Bark Wmron, R. Geltson, Master, will leave San Francisco, on or about the 1st October, for Panama. For passage, having good accommodations, apply to Edw. F. Folger, corner Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco.

No passage secured until paid for. N. B. A few steerage passengers can be accommodated. 34-3t.

THE STOCK OF GELSTON & CO, has, by the arrival of their vessel (The Wmron) been much increased, and they invite the attention of Merchants and others to their assortment. Cooking Stoves, Ploughs, Forges, Nails, Sheetings, Shirtings and a general assortment of Dry Goods are to be found at their Store, corner Montgomery and Washington streets.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.

34-3t

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE, Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table, the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

NOTICE.

My Wife, Elizabeth Keyser, having left my bed and board, the subscriber would inform the public that he will not be accountable for any debts of her contracting after this date

SEBASTIAN KEYSER.

Bear Creek, August 20th, 1847. 35-3t

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Sept. 4th, 1847. 35-4t

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER.

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847

35-4t

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

WARD & SMITH.

August 4th, 1847.

35-4t.

AUCTION SALE.

THE Fast sailing Launch Sarmiento, of twenty tons, being in good repair and sound condition, will be disposed of at Public Sale on the 20th of September by

WARD & SMITH.

Montgomery Street, Sept. 4, 1847.



B. R. BUCKELEW, respectfully informs the citizens of California that he has located permanently in the Town of San Francisco, for the purpose of pursuing his profession, WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, and all other fine metallic work, repaired in the best manner, and on terms proportional with general prices in California. Business entrusted through a friend, will be attended to the same as with the person proper. Watch-glasses and keys fitted. Cash invariably required, except otherwise previously understood. 16

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals, White & Brown Cotton, Rich Prints, Muslins—Printed & Embroidered, Blue Mantua, Blue Drills, Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds, Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,) Boots & Shoes, Pickles, Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente, Rigging of all kinds, Canvases—various No's. California & Muscat Wines, Molasses, Flour, Pimento & Pepper, Sugar & Coffee, Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets,") Salmon, Iron, (English & Russia,) Anchors, (All sizes.) All of which they offer at Reduced Prices at their Store in Montgomery Street 20-4t

GELSTON & CO.

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing Blacksmith's Forges, Hats, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque Wmron, direct from New York. For sale low for cash or hides. Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. 26 t

ROBERT A. PARKER. ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandise, received per late arrivals.

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do, vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green), saltine prints, blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twille stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose silk & cotton hdkfs.; spool cotton; cotton thread; line do; assorted collars, shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c. &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side-saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains hammers, hatchets, axes & helvies, files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted, chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives, spoke shaves gimblets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares; 12 foot rules, four fold, frying pans, gridirons; sauce pans nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron, strap hinges; cam kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps fish hooks; revolving pistols, percussion caps; bronze lamps; &c

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brand fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickle assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salaratus

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; breeches assorted, childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms, patent pans; looking glasses window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns, cannister powder & blasting do, shot assorted sizes & pig lead, white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c. San Francisco, August 7, 1847

JUST RECEIVED, per Brig "Euphemia," and for Sale by W. H. DAVIS, (at the old stand) No 2, Montgomery street, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, CROCKERY, TIN WARE and HARDWARE, for Sale for Cash or approved credit.

ALSO.

Window GLASS, 8 x 10, 6 x 13 and 10 x 12; BILLIARD BALLS, CHILDREN'S SHOES, MILL SAWS and a general assortment of Carpenter's Tools WM. H. DAVIS. San Francisco, July 10, 1847. 28-4t

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey near St Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle. A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair with the furniture as it stands. Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,

No 3 Montgomery St San Francisco 24 tf

SINGLE COPIES of the Star for sale at the Office, price, 12 1-2 cents per copy

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1847.

The election has passed off quietly, the excitement subsided, all parties evidently well pleased, and life's various vocations resumed with energy characteristic of a gratified people. The number of votes polled has exceeded all previous calculation, and the "Returns," will show that the electors were sufficiently impressed with the occasion's importance.

The elected Council now constitute the Town Authorities, and as such entered upon their official duties Thursday evening last, (Sept. 16th.) We publish the proceedings of this meeting, which as an opening may be hailed as a harbinger of the necessary energy and decision that is to follow, and which is calculated to conduct in safety, the affairs of municipality, and meet the confidence of all good men. This Council is admirably fitted to act with impartiality for every interest—to extend their influence in all directions, and over every part of the town survey. A mutual understanding only is necessary for the rapid progression of the public good, while the efficacy of united action cannot be doubted.

Cheerfully acquiescing in the selection as trust-worthy, honorable and energetic, we find it hardly necessary to trump up the existing evils demanding attention, none of which it is hoped can escape the vigilance of this honorable body. Measures marked with prudence, foresight, and decision, are productive of the greatest good, and time alone will develop each separate action while it determines how faithful have been our "city fathers."

Interesting from the Emigration.

Mr. S. Brannan, publisher of this paper, after an absence of nearly six months, arrived at this place on Friday morning last, 28 days from Fort Hall.

By him we learn that the emigration to this country, this year will not exceed ninety wagons. An advance company of about twenty-five wagons, is supposed to be now on Truckee's Lake, while the most tardive, are in all probability at least 150 miles from the sink of Mary's River. The backward wagons, without brisk travel, may find their mountain road obstructed by the snows, fear is already entertained for their safe arrival.

Mr. Brannan informs us that the emigration to Oregon was still "rolling on;" that up to the 18th day of Aug, seven hundred and seventy wagons had passed Fort Hall, and before the expiration of the month, many more were expected.

Of the "Mormon emigration," there had arrived at the great Salt Lake, up to August 7th, 480 souls. This body, for the most part males, is but an advance of an extensive emigration soon to follow, and there was expected in one week's time, an additional caravan, consisting of four or five hundred wagons.

Here they have laid off and commenced a town, planted large crops, which are described as being forward and flourishing, and have at hand eighteen months' provisions to be used in the event of a failure of crops.

They contemplate opening an entire new road through to this country, in connection with the present rendezvous, and which completed, they move en masse to the valleys of California.

The "Mormon Battalion," of about 200 men, had been met in the mountains of California, many of whom were returning to winter here. Of this Battalion, 150 whom sickness detained at Santa Fe, had joined the emigration at Salt Lake, their term of enlistment having expired; Col. Cook had been sent by Gen. Kearney to discharge them.

Mr. Brannan gives the general health of the emigration good, few deaths having occurred throughout the travel.

The Town Authorities should look well to the cleanliness of the public streets, and unoccupied lands of the immediate site of San Francisco. A few weeks continuance of this excessive warm weather, would be enough to prostrate the health of the place. The stench arising from putrid offals that lie scattered about in profusion, is intolerable, and would, with the loathsome effluvia of the "Lagoons," produce any amount of sickness if inhaled for any length of time.

Desertion.—It is with unfeigned pleasure that we perceive measures to arrest the progress of this vice about being taken on the part of our hitherto too submissive authorities.

The Town Council have set manfully to work, repairing this evil, and in their upright course, it may be grat-

ifying to know they are warmly sustained by every well meaning man. The "Ordinance" prohibiting desertion, and imposing heavy fines upon persons aiding in desertion, must meet with a clever reception, and if successful in preventing the escape of seamen it will be a triumph that will redound everlastingly to their credit, while it removes the existing stigma of ineffective laws, and surmounts the obstacle, *insecurity*, which has hitherto presented itself to visiting vessels. But there is, withal, a penalty insufficient in force, affixed to the violation of the latter offence, named in the Ordinance. The punishment of desertion by six months' labor, hardly atones for the disabling effects produced upon the ship's owners and masters, and is not in our estimation, sufficiently checking to the deserter himself. Any worthless fellow to escape the discipline of ship-board, and exchange a life of confinement for the liberty of the land, would consent to hazard the chance of six months drudgery at the public works, and that too, when his ship is destined to a prolonged stay from home.

Wanting.—Our countrymen, residents of the North, settlers of Sacramento and its tributaries, beings of intellect, whose *Americanism* is thorough and unbounded, complain most bitterly of the want of some regular conveyance for the general news of the day, to their remote and isolated region. They say it should be distinctly understood, that the intelligence of the times rarely is received among them, and even when received, is so vague and indefinite that it is scarcely creditable. They most earnestly ask the establishment of a mail, and the request is both reasonable and proper. The number of Americans, resident in the upper settlements, is not inconsiderable, and there is a certainty of an annual increase, larger than in any other portion of the territory. There is wanting at the North a regular conveyance for letters and papers, more particularly for reason of the yearly ingress of the overland emigration from the States, who first strike our soil at the North. The protecting arm of a wise government should be stretched throughout the length and breadth of the soil on which it is planted; by its just provisions all should be equally sharers of its beneficence, and in directing the attention of our government to a subject of such importance, it is only with feelings of profoundest respect, and an unshaken reliance upon its just consideration in matters where public good is prominent.

The Election.—It is altogether too warm to dilate upon so exciting a subject, and in presenting the simple "Returns" we claim an exemption from further duty. The voters assembled at the stated hour and after the appointment of three judges, two inspectors, and two clerks, the polls were opened. Upwards of thirty different names were voted for, and the number of votes polled was precisely 200. The subjoined names were declared elected.

William Glover,	received	-	-	126
Wm. D. M. Howard,	"	-	-	114
Wm. A. Leidesdorff,	"	-	-	109
E. P. Jones,	"	-	-	88
Robert A. Parker,	"	-	-	71
William S. Clark,	"	-	-	72

The Weather, recorded "piping hot" upon the face of every pedestrian, and by the more faithful mercury in the shade, 92 deg. F. and thereabouts, merits, for its remarkableness a paragraph.

The Malek Adhel, captured on the southern coast by the U. S. S. Warren, has been sold at auction for \$4,525, to Captain W. D. Phelps. It is designed to use her for the coast trade.

Several vessels of war, among them the Congress and Portsmouth, left Monterey during last week, for Mazatlan.

Town Council.

THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 16th, 1847

According to notice of Judge Hyde the following persons met as Councilmen at the Alcalde's office:

WM. A. LEIDESDORFF,
E. P. JONES,
ROBERT PARKER,
W. D. M. HOWARD,
WM. GLOVER,
WM. CLARK

And after being duly sworn in by Judge Hyde, the Town Council was declared duly organized.

Dr. Jones, motioned that a committee of three be appointed to frame a code of laws for the regulation of the affairs of the Town, and that the said committee report the same at the next meeting of the Council.—Passed.

The following gentlemen were then appointed by the Council to act as the committee

WM. D. M. HOWARD,
E. P. JONES,
W. S. CLARK.

After which the Council elected W. A. LEIDESDORFF as Town Treasurer, who was required to give by the amount of ten thousand dollars. It was agreed that the Clerk of the Alcalde's office, Secretary of the Council, and receive a suitable compensation for the same.

An ORDINANCE to prevent desertion of Seamen, then passed, and the Council adjourned on Tuesday next.

WM. PETT
Secretary of the C.

City Ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, that if any person within its limits of this Town, shall entice or advise any sailor or person employed on board of any vessel within the harbor or bay to leave the vessels on which he or she is employed, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than twenty, and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that if any person or persons shall feed, harbor or employ, any sailor within the limits of this town without permission from the Alcalde, such person or persons shall be convicted thereof, not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than twenty, and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that if any person or other person employed on board of any vessel within this Bay, or which may hereafter come into it, and be caught within this town, such sailor or other person shall on conviction of having run away, be sentenced to hard labor on the public works not exceeding six months.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the Ordinance take effect from and after the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1847.

By order of Town Council.
GEORGE HYDE, 1st A.

[Cal Star's Sacramento Correspondence]
The Emigration and Oregon.—The travelling woods Congressman.—The General, Colonel Commodore.—The "Pikes"—Weather—"Express"—U. S. Houses and U. S. Soldiers.—Sub Indians his reception, &c. &c.

PORT SACRAMENTO, Sept. 13th

Mr. Editor.—Ere this I presume you have formed of the arrival of this year's emigration to the United States by the overland route, consisting of man, he informs me that he traveled as far as with an Oregon company, and at that point he and packed through with two men that left in Spring; he saw fifteen hundred wagons on the for Oregon, he did not hear of a single wagon California. Various reasons are assigned for this great mistake. A few very bad persons country last year of the Genus Horse Thief; they ed throughout the Western States, that California miserable country, that it had not rained here years, and all the Americans were moving to O. I met one of them last year at Fort Laramie with drove of horses, (that I have since learned were Among other falsehoods, he told me that seven wheat per acre was a large crop in this country falsehoods turned a large number of farmers to last year. I am told that a backwoods Com travelling in Gen. Kearney's company advised to go to Oregon. He came into this country to Kearney last Spring, fully determined to dislike C. He came in by the southern route—took no part the country travelling to Monterey—came up place by the east side of the San Joaquin, and States. While here he encamped within sight thousand acres of as good wheat as the world can but for some cause he refused to be comforted, as dislike the country. If he has been the cause of one man to Oregon, I think he will regret it. learns that the crops in that country have almost failed, and they will probably be obliged to procure flour from California. And the farmers of O anxious to emigrate to this country. I think owners would do well by sending their vessels to bring down the sufferers to San Francisco (my Curry of the "Oregon Spectator, will please to above T. F., and charge Sacramento.) The met Gen. Kearney on Green River, going ahead road speed, Lieut. Col. Fremont forming his "The California emigration" met Com. Stockton on Mary's River. The Digger Indians on that attacked the company and shot the Commodore arrow in the heel. I hope that heel was well the waters of the Styx. We read in the story Achilles was dipped in the river Styx, which his body invulnerable, but his mother did not right heel "was out," and he was afterwards heel by one Paris with an arrow which caused he About these days Gen. Kearney is walking the White House, a bright star just from the West. I hope our friend B——, has given you of a most delightful trip we had a short time since head waters of the Feather River, and the summit Sierra Nevada, a new pass through those mountain "Pikes," and so on, you may write down that here warm, very. We have not been favored with for some weeks, the "Express" won't do, the plain of a long cloudy night, no Stars to be seen.

our worthy Governor to give us a weekly mail from your city to this post I know he will do it, U S horses numerous—plenty idle soldiers in the garrison—make good mail riders—Horseback riding healthful exercise, very
The Sub Indian Agent from the Sonoma side visited this post a few days since, one party wished him saluted with the big guns of the Fort as a General, the others with bows and arrows as Indian Agent, the only salute known among the Diggers The house being equally divided, the motion to salute was withdrawn, and he was received with marked respect, as a citizen at large
Yours SACRAMENTO

HEAD QUARTERS, Northern Military District }
SAN FRANCISCO, California, Sept 13th, 1847 }
ORDERS, }
NO. 36 }

It has become the sad duty of the Commanding Officer to announce the death of Lieut Charles C. Anderson of the 7th Regiment N Y Volunteers, who died suddenly this morning at 10 1-2 o'clock, of a fever contracted at the Sacramento

An efficient and faithful officer, an amiable companion, and an exemplary man, his loss will be long and deeply regretted

His funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 4 1-2 P M at which time the procession will move from the house of Dr E P. Jones, where his body now lies

The proper escort for the body will be detailed and commanded by Capt J B. Frisbie

The procession will move in the following order

ESCORT

Pall Bearers, : Coffin : Pall Bearers,—

MINISTER & SURGEON

Co K, N Y VOLUNTEERS,
In two ranks, left in front as mourners

Co H, N Y VOLUNTEERS,
In two ranks, left in front as mourners

CITIZENS,

CIVIL AUTHORITIES,

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS,

In inverse order of rank

The flag of the Presidio and in the town of San Francisco will be displayed at half mast tomorrow until sun set, and all public work will be suspended for the same period

The usual badge of mourning in respect for the memory of the deceased, will be worn by the officer of this district for the period of thirty days

By order of MAJOR JAS A HARDIE, Com'dg
Geo C HUBBARD, 1st Lieut and Adj't.

STILL ANOTHER PLANET—It is asserted by Professor Pierce, of Harvard University, that the planet discovered at Berlin, is not the one which should have been seen, according to the calculations of Leverrier This statement was made, as we learn from the Cambridge Chronicle, at a special meeting of the American Academy of Arts on Tuesday evening the 16th ult., and is to this purport:

He announced as a result of his calculation upon observations made by Sears C Walker, Esq., of the Washington Observatory, the remarkable fact that the planet known as Leverrier, the discovery of which at Berlin was a consequence of computations of the mathematician whose name it bears, is not the planet which answers to these computations, nor one which according to Leverrier's theory will account for the perturbations of Uranus—that this is not the planet which was discovered by the Berlin observer The diameter of the orbit of the observed planet is said to differ from that of the computed planet by several times the diameter of the orbit of the earth, and by forty years in the time of its revolution about the sun.

An old man named Simeon has just died in one of the Lunatic Asylums of Paris, whose story has been frequently narrated. When Napoleon had resolved to erect a palace for the King of Rome, near the barrier of Passy, the stall of this man, a cobbler by trade, interfered with the line of building He was accordingly applied to to sell it. He asked 20,000f, which, being thought excessive, was at first refused On a second application he asked 40,000f, which was also rejected The ground upon which the stall stood being, however, absolutely indispensable, he was applied to a third time, when he asked 60,000f The Emperor then determined never to consent to such an extortion, and the palace was ordered to be built on the Quai d'Orsay The old man then repented his folly, but too late Two years after he sold the stall for 150f, and the failure of his hopes having affected his reason, he was placed in the hospital where he has just died.

DICKEN'S NEW PAPER.—Salaries of Editors.—English Editors are well paid, if we are to judge of the fact by the salaries paid to those engaged in the several departments of Dicken's new paper, The Daily News The principal editor is engaged at 30 guineas a-week, six or seven assistant editors at 9 guineas each, a managing or business man at 12 guineas; sixteen parliamentary reporters at 7 guineas each, and 9 law reporters at 5 guineas each —[Polyesian, S. I.]

Mr. Wm. N. Murphy, of Philadelphia, has offered to make gratuitously all the sacks to be used in Pennsylvania in transporting corn and meal to Ireland and Scotland

SEPTEMBER RHYMES—SUNSHINE

AN EXTRAVAGANZA, BY E C K.

Creams! Ices! Juleps! beverages all!
Reviving effervescences or Restaurants!
Spray-sprinkling fountains, and last inspiring call—
Baths of N Y Battery, Robineau's or Brent's!
Shades of old oaks! was ever known such weather!
Seven bright and blistering, burning days together!

Pipe up, Old Boreas! say not exhausted
Is the ponderous organ of thy might;
Summon the ocean-mists, note thou how roared
Are we, and pity take on our sad plight
I'm with ye, "running brooks!"—oh! books evaporate,
Ye tiresome, tedious, toilsome, e'en to contemplate!

Ice-fields and Alpine avalanches, sun-glancing glaciers,
Wake thou in memory's refreshing store—
How, did he strive thus, Sol would raze ye!
As, forsooth, ye were never razed before!
And I do envy ye, oh! fur-clad Esquimaux—
Ye shivering, shaking, 'habitants of snow!

Stir up a storm! call clouds to interpose!
Invoke a mist to veil the tyrant Sol—
Seven sweltering heat days!—what a burden clothes!
And how the mind recurs to Adam's fall!
Seven days oppressiveness! void of a wind stir!
The while the glaring sun glowing like a meteor.

Then Ices, Creams, and Juleps! beverages all!
Reviving effervescences or Restaurants!
Spray-sprinkling fountains—and last inspiring call—
Baths of N Y Battery, Robineau's or Brent's!
I'll sing no more—I mind me of a song—
Boreas that thou wert victimized, friend, I did ye wrong

ROUGH AND READY—Capt Henry, of the regular army, the army correspondent of the N. Y. Spirit of the Times, gives the following description of Gen Taylor:

"Winding down a hill, our column was halted to let a troop of horse pass Do you see at their head a plain looking gentleman, mounted upon a brown horse, having upon his head a Mexican sombrero, dressed in a brown olive colored loose frock coat, grey pants, and wool socks and shoes? From under the frock appears the scabbard of a sword, he has the eye of an eagle, and every lineament of his countenance is expressive of honesty, and a calm determined mind Reader do you know who this plain looking gentleman is? No! It is Major General Zachary Taylor, who, with his military family, and a squadron of dragoons as an escort, is on his way to Victoria. He never has around him any of the "pomp and glorious circumstance of war," but when the battle rages, when victory hangs upon a thread, when the bravest even dread the galling fire, you will find foremost among them all, that brave and gallant General, whose presence alone inspires a victory."

It was our good fortune to be with Gen. Taylor, on the march alluded to, and bearing an old oil cloth coat, which he donned in rainy weather we can see him now, just as Capt Henry has painted him, moving some distance in the advance and then halting at some bad place in the road, to facilitate the progress of the wagons by his directions which all the way he seemed as familiar with, as in forming a line of battle—"This off wheel mule does not pull a pound!" "Whip up that near beast!"—"Now start them all together," &c, until he would see the whole train over, and then mounting his own gentle mule would trudge off at a "dig-a-dong" pace, and, probably, reach the head of the column as it reached another bad place, and a similar ceremony be performed That he is Rough and Ready, his picture answer, that he is Ready, the many brilliant victories over the enemy will testify.

The U. S. S. Saratoga, bound for California, reported by us some time since as having arrived at Valparaiso, after a passage of some 90 days from Rio, arrived at Norfolk last Dec, having put back to Rio in distress We learn that the hurricanes to which the Saratoga was exposed in her endeavors to round Cape Horn, were awful and tremendous, beyond anything of the kind that had ever been experienced by the oldest seamen on board, and it is almost miraculous that the ship weathered them with the loss she sustained in having all her sails (new) split into ribbons She shipped a sea which took off all her quarter boats, damaged her spars and started her deck and stern frame. The Saratoga left the Cape on the 5th and arrived on the 26th October, at Rio, whence she sailed for this port on the 6th November.—Polyesian, S. I.

Proclamation.

ANY PERSON who shall, during the military occupation of this TERRITORY by the forces of the UNITED STATES, entice any sailor or other person belonging to any vessel on the coast of CALIFORNIA to desert; or who shall aid or abet in such desertion, or who shall knowingly receive or conceal, or assist in concealing such deserters, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

and an imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

Any person offending in the matters aforesaid, shall be promptly arrested and tried before any JUDGE, ALCALDE, or other civil MAGISTRATE, who may be authorized to issue warrants or try causes

It shall be the duty of all MAGISTRATES and other civil officers to use their endeavors to arrest any person offending as above, and to bring them to trial, and to restore all deserters to the vessels to which they belong.

Done at Monterey, the Capitol of California, this 6th day of September 1847, and the 72d of the Independence of the United States

R B MASON
Col 1st Dragoons, Gov of California

CIRCULAR

To Indian Agents and others.

STATE DEPARTMENT of the TERRITORY of CAL }
MONTEREY, September, 6th 1847. }

In order to have some means of distinguishing between the friendly Indians of the settlements and the horse thieves and marauders who are continually committing depredations upon the inhabitants of the country, it is directed by the Governor that all persons hiring Indians or having them in their employment, shall give every such Indian a certificate to that effect; and any Indian found beyond the limits of the town or rancho in which he may be employed, without such certificate or pass, will be liable to arrest as a horse thief, and if, on being brought before a civil Magistrate, he fail to give a satisfactory account of himself, he will be subjected to trial and punishment

Wild Indians, and other Indians not employed as above, wishing to visit settlements or towns for the purpose of trade, must have a passport from the Sub-Indian Agent of their district.

This order will take effect on the first day of November next, and all Indian Agents, and civil Magistrates will use their best endeavors to have it carried into effect, and to bring to trial and punishment all persons who may act in violation of its provisions

H. W. HALLECK,

Lieut of Eng rs. and Sec'y of State for California.

CIRCULAR

A los Agentes de Indios y otros.

DEPARTAMENTO de ESTAD del TERRITORIO de CAL }
MONTEREY, Setiembre 6 de 1847. }

Con el objeto de en contrar algun modo para distinguir entre los Indios amigos de las poblaciones y ranchos, y entre los ladrones de caballada y malhechores que continuamente cometen depredaciones contra los habitantes del pais, manda S E el Sr Gobernador que todas las personas que alquilen Indios o los tengan en su empleo, les den a cada uno de estos un certificado al efecto, y todo Indio que se encuentre sin un tal certificado o pasaporte, fuera de los limites de la poblacion o rancho en donde sirva, se espondra a ser arrestado como ladrón de caballada, y si, cuando sea presentado delante de algun Magistrado civil deje de dar buenas cuentas de si, se sugetara a ser procesado y castigado

Los Indios gentiles y otros que no se hallen empleados como los anteriores, que quieran visitar los establecimientos o pueblos con el objeto de comerciar, han de teaar un pasaporte del Sub-Agente de Indios de su distrito

Esta disposicion empezara a regir desde el dea primero de Noviembre proximo venidero, y todas los Agentes el Indios y Magistrados civiles, procuraran con esmero que se compla, y que todas las personas que la contra vengian sean presentados a la justicia para ser sumariado y castigados

H W HALLECK, Leniente de Ingen
y Scio de Estado pa el Territorio de California.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

September 11—The brig Malek Adhel, Phelps, from Monterey

September 12—The Danish brig Matilda, from Santa Cruz

September 16—Ship Vesper, Clark, of New Bedford, twelve months out, with 1,400 bbls. oil

IN PORT

Ship Confederacion, Jones. Bark Tasso, Lindsley. Sch Julia, Selden. Whale ship Citizen, Lansing. Brig Prima Vera, Stenner. Barque Gypscuana, Baca.—Brig Evelyn, Goodwin. Eng Barque Janet, Dring.—The brig Malek Adhel, Phelps. Ship Vesper, Clark.

AT SOUSOLITO

Ship Emily Morgan, Ewer, of New Bedford. Ship Euphrates, Edwards, of New Bedford. Bark Iris, Hines, of New London. Ship Covington, Duval, Warren R. I., 1,000 bbls. oil. Ship Bowditch, Borden, Warren R. I., 1,000 bbls. oil. Ship Magnolia, Simmons, New Bedford, with 3,500 bbls oil. Brig Matilda, Capt.—

LUMBER.

18,000 Feet well assorted Oregon Lumber, now landing from the Barque Janet, and for sale by W. H. DAVIS.
San Francisco, Sep 18th, 1847.

Livery Stable.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ESTABLISHED IN
PUEBLO DE SAN JOSE,

A Livery Stable which will be under lock and key, and where horses will receive proper care, and be fed with good hay, bran, and grain

Patrons are respectfully solicited.

THOS. M. WEST
FRA'S F. WEST.

THE DREAM OF AN EDITOR.

Alr—"I dreamt I dwelt in Marble Halls"

I dreamt I dwelt in Publishers' Halls,
With steel pen and ink by my side,
And that all who assembled within these walls
To become my subscribers, applied.
I had fears that, at the close of the year, I had lost
Full many a patron's name;
But I also dreamt which pleased me most,
That they stuck to me still the same.
I dreamed that collectors with bills in hand
Went forth to claim the fee,
And with prayers that no debtors could withstand,
They dunned them hard for me;
And I thought that when my books I came to post,
To have cancelled each debtor's name,
But I also dreamt, which bothered me most,
That they owed me still the same!

THE BATTLE OF ELEVEN HUNDRED HORSES

Two of the Spanish regiments which had been quartered in Funen, were cavalry mounted on fine black, long tailed Andalusian horses. It was impracticable to bring off these horses, about 1100 in number, and Romana was not a man who could order them to be destroyed. He was fond of horses himself, and knew that every man was attached to the beast which had carried him so far and so faithfully. Their bridles were taken off, and they were turned loose upon the beach. A scene ensued, such as probably was never before witnessed. They were sensible that they were no longer under any restraint of human power. A general conflict ensued, in which, retaining the discipline they had learned, they charged each other in squadrons of ten or twenty together; then closely engaged, striking with their fore feet, and biting and tearing each other with ferocious rage, and trampling over those which were beaten down, till the shore, in the course of an hour was strewn with dead and disabled. Part of them had been set free on a rising ground, at a distance, they no sooner heard the roar of battle, than they came thundering down over the intermediate hedges, and catching the contagious madness, plunged into the fight with fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was too horrible to be long contemplated, and Romana, in mercy, gave orders for destroying them, but it was found too dangerous to attempt this; and after the last boats quitted the beach, the few horses that remained were still seen engaged in the dreadful work of mutual destruction.—[Southey's History of the Peninsular War.

THE MOON IN LORD ROSSE'S TELESCOPE.—With respect to the moon, every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet was now distinctly to be seen, and he had no doubt that, under very favorable circumstances, it would be so with objects sixty feet in height. On its surface were craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stones almost innumerable. He had no doubt whatever that if such a building as he was then in were upon the surface of the moon, it would be rendered distinctly visible by these instruments. But there were no signs of habitations such as ours—no vestiges of architectural remains to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. It presents no appearance which could lead to the supposition that it contained anything like the green fields and lovely verdure of this beautiful world of ours. There was no water visible—not a sea, or a river, or even the measure of a reservoir for supplying town or factory; all seemed desolate. Hence would arise the reflection in the mind of the Christian philosopher—Why had this devastation been? It might be further enquired—Was it a lost world? Had it suffered for its transgression? Analogy might suggest the question—Had it met the fate which Scripture told us was reserved for our world?—It was obvious that all this was mysterious conjecture.—[Dr. Scoreby's Lectures.

"Which is the best house in —?" said a gentleman on a steamer, addressing a person who, he had been informed, resided at the place indicated. "—House," was the decided response. "That's the house where all the big bugs stop." Discovering, after a night of unrest, that his informant was the keeper of the house alluded to, he desired him to send his baggage to some house where the bugs were not so big.

A GOOD ONE—A very good anecdote is told in connection with the Presidents late tour of inspection through one of the Departments at Washington. Entering one of the rooms, the excellent head of that particular branch of the public service was assiduous in his attentions to the President, and particularly anxious to impress upon him the necessity of newer and better and safer accommodations for the papers, &c. of the office, than the building now contains. "See now, Mr. President," said he, approaching a large table, which contained a number of drawers—"it is in these unsafe and insecure places that we have to keep the most valuable public documents"—when suiting the action to the word, he pulled open one of the drawers—and lo and behold, it was found to contain—a bottle of porter, and a respectable luncheon of crackers and cheese! The "contre temps" brought up the worthy officer with a "round turn," and the President, laughing heartily at the joke, consoled him with the consolation that fire proof buildings were hardly necessary for such valuable "public documents" as these.—[Alexandria Gazette

Proclamation.

Having reason to believe that many seamen, marines and others, who have deserted from the Squadron on this station, have been induced to do so by promises which have not been fulfilled, and prospects held out to them which have not been realized, and that they would be willing to return to their duty if relieved from the fear of punishment; Now, therefore, I do, by virtue of authority vested in me, hereby offer to all such deserters, who shall repair on board of any vessel of the United States, previous to the 10th day of October next, full and free pardon for such desertion.

Done on board the United States Ship Independence, at San Francisco, this 6th day of September 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Com'd'r. Pacific Squadron.

36-4t.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by E. P. Jones.

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

NOTICE.

My Wife, Elizabeth Keyser, having left my bed and board, the subscriber would inform the public that he will not be accountable for any debts of her contracting after this date

SEBASTIAN KEYSER

Bear Creek, August 20th, 1847. 35-3t.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,
No 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 tf

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers

Sept. 4th, 1847.

35-4t

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A PARKER.

San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847.

35-tf.

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat for sale at reduced prices for cash, by

WARD & SMITH

August 4th, 1847.

35-tf

AUCTION SALE.

THE Fast sailing Launch Sarmiento, of twenty tons, being in good repair and sound condition, will be disposed of at Public Sale on the 20th of September by

WARD & SMITH.

Montgomery Street, Sept. 4, 1847

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals,
White & Brown Cotton,
Rich Prints,
Muslins—Printed & Embroidered,
Blue Mantua,
Blue Drills,
Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin),
Boots & Shoes,
Pickles,
Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente,
Rigging of all kinds,
Canvass—various No's.
California & Muscat Wines,
Molasses,
Flour,
Pimento & Pepper,
Sugar & Coffee,
Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets"),
Salmon,
Iron, (English & Russia),
Anchors, (All sizes)
All of which they offer at Reduced Prices at their Store in Montgomery Street 20-tf

GELTSON & CO,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Huts, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque Winron, direct from New York. For sale low for cash or hides.

Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. [26-tf

ROBERT A. PARKER.

ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandise, received per late arrivals

DRY GOODS.

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets; mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests & jackets, pea coats (blue & green); sattinett pants, blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs; spool cotton; cotton thread; linen do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting; net purses, &c &c.

SADDLERY & HARDWARE

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helve files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shavers; gimblets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares; two foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles; spades, shovels, loes & iron rakes, rat trap, fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; bronzo lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas, coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and fat eratus

SUNDRIES

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogans assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pulis; looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannister powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead; white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs; cigars, grind stones and fixings, clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt, crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c &c
San Francisco, August 7, 1847

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES consisting of
Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds, Drills, Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Rebozos, silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, &c. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour, Gin, Aguardientes, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, which they offer low for Cash or Hides, in Montgomery street.
San Francisco, August 5, 1847

NOTICE.

ADOBES made to order, for building Houses, Chimneys and Ovens, at the residence of Mr. H. Harris, above Conans' Slaughter House, at which place a good supply will constantly be kept on hand, after the 20th of the month Prices as usual, according to size. For further particulars apply to

GEORGE M. EVANS.

at Mr. Harris' House.

September 11th 1847 36-2t

SINGLE COPIES of the Star for sale at the Office, price, 12 1-2 cents per copy.

The California Star.

VOL. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1847.

NO. 38.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Liberties and Interests of the
PEOPLE OF CALIFORNIA.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL BRANNAN.

TERMS.

INvariably in Advance

per annum, Cash \$6.00
" " " " 10.00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

(10 lines) 2 insertions, \$2.00
Additional insertion One half square or less, 25
cents, \$2.00, and 75 cts for every additional inser-
tion. Yearly advertising \$30 per square.

NAMES OF AGENTS,

J. A. Sutter, Ft. Sacramento, New Helvetia.
Yount, Napa Valley.
W. Scott, Sonoma.
Weaver, Pueblo de San Jose.
Green, Monterey.
Temple, Ciudad de los Angeles.
Von Pfister, Honolulu, S. I.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING,

—SUCH AS—

Tracts, Brochures,
Circulars, Bills of Exchange,
Bills of Lading,
Blank Deeds,
&c., &c.,
Executed with neatness and despatch.

WARD & SMITH,

General Commission Merchants.

Ward, } No 3 MONTGOMERY STREET,
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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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San Francisco, Upper California.

GELTSON & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

in Montgomery Street, on the Beach
SAN FRANCISCO, UPPER CALIFORNIA

ROBERT A. PARKER,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

—AND—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE,

(AT THE "ADOBIE HOUSE,")

San Francisco U. C.

DICKSON & HAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS.

San Francisco, U. C., AND Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.

MELLUS & HOWARD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS.

in Montgomery St., San Francisco.

L. EVERHART,

Fashionable Tailor.

SAN FRANCISCO, U. C.

A CARD.

PER O'FARRELL, Civil Engineer and Land Sur-
veyor by appointment of Col. R. B. Mason, Gov. of Cal-
ifornia. Office in Portsmouth Square.

San Francisco, July 17, 1847.

JOHN HALLS,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR,

will attend to any business of the kind entrusted to
him, having for many years been in the employ of
the British Government.

Plans and charts made out in the most approved man-
ner. For further particulars apply to,

WARD & SMITH,

Montgomery Street.

September 4th, 1847.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1847.

ALTA CALIFORNIA.—All the accounts which we have received from this distant portion of our country, which we are now warranted in calling ours, confirm the previous impression we had formed of its fine climate, fertility, and resources. These, coupled with the importance of its geographical position, must, under the judicious and fostering care of a wise government, and the natural enterprise of our people, ere long, render it one of the brightest jewels in our confederated coronet. To every reflective and patriotic American mind, a source of exultation and anxiety. Exultation at the extension of American principles, the triumph of American arms, and the great impulse it is destined to give to American commerce, and anxiety, sincere anxiety, that such a sound system of order, protection and impartial justice, may be early established there as shall unite all interests, and beget unlimited confidence amongst the mixed population of that extensive region, in our desire and ability to promote their welfare and happiness, and protect their persons and property. To accomplish this, in the present beligerent state of our relations with Mexico, and the daring and predatory habits of the roving bands of Indians and robbers who infest the ranchos and villages, and plunder the farmers and peaceable inhabitants, is no easy matter, and seems to demand some further consideration and energetic action from the Government at Washington.

A modified system of military colonization would, perhaps, be the most economical and effective mode to accomplish these desirable objects, nor do we conceive that the government would experience much difficulty in procuring, in this city alone, a reasonable number of men willing to serve during the war, and afterwards, for the consideration of moderate grants of land, become permanent settlers, and, without further recompense, keep up their organization for the defence of that country and the protection of property, &c. &c. Such a class of men would have the strongest interest in the preservation of order, and the efficient defence of the country would cost the Government but little; and if composed of intelligent and industrious men, would exert a powerful influence in developing the resources of the country, extending its commerce, and attaching to our institutions its half civilized inhabitants.—N. Y. Herald

THE NEW ORLEANS PRESS.—The corps editorial of the United States, to our mind, is much indebted to the enterprise of the New Orleans press since the commencement of the war with Mexico. At great expense many of the papers have had correspondents with every division of the army, and by that means chronicled many important events which otherwise would have gone imperfectly abroad. Foremost in this business stands the Picayune and Delta, which, from the battle of Palo Alto up to this date, have furnished to the whole Union every incident of interest that has occurred. They have spared neither pains nor expense. Matters of great moment which we editors of the army deem prudent to be silent about, because in the vicinity of the enemy, they send forth through their correspondents, and hence the advantages derived from that class of men. When we landed at Vera Cruz, we found Mr. Kendall, Mr. Lumsden and Mr. Hale, of the Picayune, as busy as bees, setting down every item that would interest the readers of that journal, while on the other hand the indefatigable man of the Delta—Mr. Fremer—was hurrying from battery to battery, and one man says he saw him chasing up a shell that was speeding through the air, with the expressed intention of seeing where "that fellow would strike." We did not learn whether he was in time to see it burst, or to put down how many it killed or wounded. Now are not such offices as these entitled to thanks from the press of the country? one of them sends three prominent men to the scene of action, and the other, one who places himself in the face against a cannon ball.—American Eagle

THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.—We find in a late number of the Courier des Etats Unis, the following affecting narrative, which if we mistake not, first appeared in the Feuilleton of the Courier Francais.

M. Emile de Girardin has put us in possession of the following narrative. It is correct in every respect, and is certainly more romantic than all the fictions of the dramatists—I give it in his own words.

About a year ago, said he, M. Beligue was married to one of my cousins, and enjoyed with her that complete happiness which does not excite envy, because we believe it to be within the reach of us all, when a cruel malady came to interrupt this happiness, which would be more common, perhaps, if it were not supposed so easy to be acquired. The physicians called this malady—*hepato-anteritis*. My young cousin being on the point of confinement, was kept in her bed, and carefully guard-

ed by her mother, who endeavored to deceive her with regard to the health of her husband. At length, when she had been thus watched over for three days, her anxious tenderness became excited, she threw herself from her bed, and rushed into his chamber—it was deserted. Four days before, her husband had died, and she did not know it. Her grief lent her strength. Grief has two stages—apathy and despair. Which is the most painful to endure? Half naked, her clothes in disorder, no longer conscious of her condition, Madame de Beligue rushed through the borough, her friends saw her pass, she walked with a steady step—they were astonished, and sought the cause of these mad proceedings. She reached freshly turned up earth of which still rose above the other graves. The name of Clemence, which she bore, was already engraven upon the stone, below the inscription which recorded the good qualities of the Baron de Beligue—"marchal des camps et armées, de l'ordre de Saint Louis," &c. &c. With precipitate gesture she motioned them away. They stared at her without understanding her. She made a last effort to speak, but her tears choked her. She no longer retained her senses, but her bare throat, which was violently agitated, the writhings of her delicate arms, attested the extremest degree of suffering. Life was receding before the extremity of her torture. This painful exhaustion was succeeded by a frightful delirium. She overthrew the cradle of her new born babe, whose birth she had so much desired. Sleep had closed her eyes for a single moment—all at once she awoke herself, crying out, "No, he cannot have died without my being near him! he is not dead, I shall see him again." This thought became fixed in her brain—she passed her hand to her forehead, her looks became animated, and she attempted to rise. Her mother, on her knees, sought in vain to oppose her. They were compelled to follow her. She announces her purpose, they charge her with insanity; but what matters it to her? She rejects their pretence, she is conducted by an inspiration, her resolution cannot be shaken. "My poor daughter is mad!" exclaimed the mother, who wept in despair. Clemence threw a mantle over her shoulders, and set out. Her mother unable to retain her, accompanied her. Two domestics followed them. It was not yet four, by the clock of the Manse. They had already opened the shutters of the dwellings. The day laborers were setting out with their wallets and tools—for in summer, in the haying time, the labors of the field, commence early, and these things transpired in the month of July. The gravelly earth which covered the coffin of M. de Beligue was light, and easily removed. Clemence assisted with all her strength, and the coffin is soon uncovered. Dreadful spectacle! She threw herself upon the corpse, which she covered with tears and kisses. She raised him, and pressed him to her bosom; and her terrified mother could not drag her away. They ran to call the worthy Curate of Montrelais. Perhaps Clemence would listen to his voice and his pious exhortations. Through all the borough the rumor spread that Madame de Beligue was mad, and that she sought to be buried alive with her husband. Women and children began to collect. The cry of "Oh! my God!" is heard. All approach: Madame de Beligue had fallen back fainting. They sought to disengage her from the corpse. It was not dead!—it breathed!—and yet four days had it been interred. They were terrified—some pressing round, others dispersing, crying, "A miracle!" The dying Clemence is forgotten. The Curé comes. It is necessary to remove the crowd, whose impetuosity is yet no proof against their superstition. Clemence is taken to the Manse. There is no longer room for doubt. M. de Beligue is not dead. His pulse is restored; his whole body is found to move. They wrap him up. Two hours are spent in bestowing upon him their cares; at length he comes out entirely from the horrible lethargy which had continued his existence in the grave. He, in turn, demands his wife. She had ceased to live! Death had let one prey escape him, only to seize upon another. She was indeed dead! Poor Clemence! So young and so lovely! so artless, and so overflowing with goodness! Another might, perhaps, describe these things better than I have done; but no words can picture the despair of M. Beligue. Grief restored to him all his faculties. He would have resigned himself to death, he would have regretted his escape from it, had not the child, which they placed in his arms, needed him—his own child; whom he kissed for the first time—what stronger tie could bind him to life? and what can sever that tie save death alone?

The celebrated painting of the "Departure of the Israelites" was nearly destroyed by fire, in New Orleans on the 29th ult. It was valued at \$10,000 and insured but for a small portion of that sum.

The total value of exports from Boston and Charleston to foreign ports during the year 1846 was \$8,247,824. The ice exported during the year was valued at \$96,811; domestics at \$1,509, and bread and breadstuffs at \$1,062,401.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1847.

The late meeting of Town Council.—A highly imperfect report of the action of this body at their late assemblage has been furnished the Press by the recording secretary of the meeting, yet it would appear that our citizens generally are conversant with the proceedings *in toto*, which are creative of some degree of feeling and discussion with no little spirit.

It is to be deeply regretted, both for our own welfare and that of the honorable minds composing this Council, that they could not have entered upon their eventful career under more favorable auspices, and that the solemn duties of office so incalculably binding at this crisis, should have lost that weight in the onset calculated to fit them for the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws, in the encounter which was easily foreseen, and looked to in every instance as the revealing of hidden wrong; and this, throughout the heat of the late election, thread, woven by a master hand, and disconnect the then existing fabric, would be the promotion of the greatest general good, and however were denounced the respective candidates brought in collision, the common mind was concentrated upon this one point at least, feeling strong in the certainty of success. This truth in conspicuity, there was no disposition to falter. The accomplishment of the important work was announced in the result of the contest, and the electors thought they foresaw the restoration of good government.

There was certainly, at the meeting of Tuesday last, an unbecoming want of decision on the part of members present, that has seriously affected the good standing of that body. As we have before hinted, the various qualifications entitling the mind to govern, most sensibly diminished if there is the least lack in resolution; integrity is of but little avail without an ordinary degree of firmness, and no honorable mind will aspire to power, when sensible of its own weakness in that point.

We regret the manifest division of our authorities, in matters of such deep public concern, and that indulgence on the part of any composing, in private animosities, should deter the body from calm deliberation, and conjunctive acting, so essential for our future welfare. We must not be understood, to apply this on either hand, or to great extent, or to assert the disorganization of the whole, but as an evil which proper understanding of position may remove.

How essential then to our prosperity, is firmness and decision on the part of every member of the Council? The Councilman however gifted, however able, however enlightened by circumstances, becomes, as it were, a mere tool! On questions of the greatest moment he is restricted, his hands are bound, or he is the mere echo of the opinion of others. And how important does it appear that this body be left untrammelled by influence, and to the unbiased action of its own deliberate judgment. In candor, we most sincerely trust a thorough knowledge of the importance of their united counselling may speedily impress them, and effectually remove the existing doubts from the public mind; and that in weighty matters at least, there will be no evasion of decisive measures, nor restraint of thought or action, whatever may be the subject of deliberation, while it embraces the public weal.

Arrival of Gov. Mason.—His Excellency, R. B. MASON, Col. 1st Dragoons, and Governor of California, together with Maj. Rich, of Paymasters' Department, and Lieut. Wm. S. Sherman, Ass't. Adj't Gen., arrived here on Thursday last from Monterey, all in good health.

The mail from the States, by emigration, may be expected in a few days, a party having been dispatched by government to meet and receive it from its present bearers.

Meeting of the Town Council.—The Town Council met again on Tuesday evening last, and before adjourning, a singular, and slightly amusing scene occurred. The committee for drafting Rules governing the Council, having reported, and said rules having been accepted, (which we publish in another part of this day's paper,) a City (?) Ordinance was issued, and a member (E. P. Jones) proposed the appointment of a Committee—five constituting—for the investigation of the affairs of the Alcalde's office. This committee to be composed of citizens. Two members voted in the affirmative, the remainder of the quorum preserving silence. Dr. Jones

then proceeded to nomination, and was interrupted by his honor, Judge Hyde, who leaping the eighth rule governing the Council, declared in terms most positive, his disapproval of proceedings—"could not permit an investigation to such arrangement"—"ungentlemanly proposal"—"he would not submit to such arrangement"—"affairs of the office were in his hands"—"proposition preposterous" &c &c. until the quorum adjourned in a most sublime state of uncertainty, leaving his indescribably indignant honor the undisputed floor, most honorably achieved!

We have on one or more occasions mentioned the name of Mr. Hyde, but only when our conception of duty warranted us in an expression of opinion, and at such times he has been made aware of a medium through which he was at liberty to reply. It would seem however, that this is not sufficient notoriety, and that the acquisition is as unlimited as it is unenviable. Now whatever may be the opinion of his honor as to the equity of our course, he may rest assured that we must print and circulate as best becomes our judgment.

The conduct of Mr. Hyde on Tuesday evening last, improper. We find him, in the first instance, directly violating the governing rules of the Council, interrupting the progress of the meeting, and arrogantly dictating its members. We next hear him remonstrate, and finally declare in his characteristic volubility, the proceedings unjust and unlawful. He insists on his right of supremacy by not yielding, and pushes an adjournment, in which he succeeds, asserting previously, his authority to order and adjourn Town Council meetings! We cannot call to mind an instance of greater arrogance! On what pretence does Mr. Hyde refuse an investigation of office affairs? Why this nervousness at its mention? From what high power does he derive justification of his infamous conduct? These are serious questions, and requiring no "mature deliberation" to determine their importance.

Town Council.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 21st, 1847.

A quorum of the Council having met, the proceedings of the last meeting being read, the Council proceeded to business. After which the Alcalde presented the financial report, which was received and laid over till next meeting, and it was ordered that the same be handed to the Secretary to be filed among the papers of the Council. After which, the Committee appointed at the last meeting to frame a code of laws, made the following report.

To the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco.

Your Committee appointed at your last meeting to draft rules for the government of the Council, and laws for the regulation of the affairs of the town, beg leave to report the annexed rules for the government of the Council as well as an Ordinance providing for the election of Constables and Watchmen, and regulating their duties. Also an Ordinance, amending an Ordinance concerning deserters from vessels, passed at your last meeting, and an Ordinance concerning the duties of the members of the Council, all of which is respectfully submitted.

The only excuse which your Committee can offer, for presenting the documents alluded to, in the rough shape in which you will find them, is that the short time which has elapsed between your last meeting and the present one, was not sufficient to enable them to give the various subjects submitted to them, that reflection necessary to correctness in every particular, and their importance at the present time seemed to require immediate action.

E. P. JONES,
Chairman of Committee.

RULES.

Of the Town Council, of the Town of San Francisco.

1st. The regular meetings of the Council shall be held on Monday, at 7 P. M., of each and every week, until a different time shall be agreed upon by the majority of all the members. Passed.

2d. At each meeting, the proceedings of the previous meeting shall be read and all mistakes noted by the Secretary. Passed.

3d. The members in addressing the Council, shall rise to their feet, and shall first address the Alcalde, and then the balance of the members. Passed.

4th. Every motion, resolution, or other proposition, shall be put in writing and distinctly read before any discussion will be allowed. Passed.

5th. After sufficient time has been allowed for deliberation, the vote shall be taken by the Alcalde, *viva voce*, until further directed by a majority of the members in Council convened. Passed.

6th. No argument will be allowed after the final vote on any proposition or resolution. Passed.

7th. The Alcalde shall decide all questions of order, from whose decision an appeal will lie to the members present, a majority deciding against the Alcalde, his decision shall be reversed. Passed.

8th. The connection of the Alcalde with the Council, merely amounting to a casting vote in case of a tie, not participate in the discussion of any subject, or an opinion thereon. Passed.

9th. Any two members may call a meeting of the Council at any time, but at least, twelve hours previous notice shall be given by the Secretary in writing. Passed.

11th. No member shall be allowed to speak more than twice on the same subject or proposition, leave is granted by a majority of the members. Passed.

12th. All ordinances, resolutions, rules, and orders shall take effect from the date of their passage, unless otherwise directed on their face. Passed.

City Ordinance.

BE IT ORDAINED by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, That if any person within the limits of this Town, shall entice or advise any other person employed on board of any vessel within the harbor or bay to leave the vessel on which he is employed, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that if any person within the limits of this town without the consent of the Alcalde, such person or persons shall be convicted thereof, not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than twenty, and be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that if any person or other person employed on board of any vessel within this Bay, or which may hereafter come in to the harbor, and be caught within this town, such sailor or person shall on conviction of having run away, be sentenced to hard labor on the public works not exceeding six months.

BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED, that the Ordinance to amend an Ordinance passed the 16th day of Sept. 1847.

AN ORDINANCE to amend an Ordinance passed the 16th day of Sept. 1847.

Be it Ordained, That any person who shall appear as a deserter from any vessel within this harbor, and produce evidence to convict the person or persons apprehended, of having run away from any vessel, entitled to a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted, to be paid by the vessel from which he escaped, if they should again be taken on board, as out of the labor of such deserter on the public works of the town.

Be it further Ordained, That the captains and crews of vessels shall be allowed to deduct the said sum from the wages of the deserter.

Be it further Ordained, That every deserter from the public works in addition to the time provided in the Ordinance to which this is an amendment, until his labor at a fair price amounts to the said sum and all other expenses.

By order of the Town Council
GEORGE HYDE, 1st Alc.

City Ordinance.

Be it Ordained, by the Town Council of the Town of San Francisco, that each and every member of the Council shall be Conservator of Peace within the limits of the town, and shall issue any process necessary to serve the peace and morals of the place, upon appeal or when they may deem it proper so to do, and such process shall be made returnable to the Alcalde, and shall be charged and regarded by the Alcalde as if issued by himself.

Be it further Ordained, That the members of the Council shall receive no compensation for the performance of the above duty.

An ordinance governing the duties and so forth of constables and watchmen, recommended to the Council for further consideration, to report next Friday night.

Committee appointed to purchase Iron chest, for the Records, report the purchase of an Iron chest as approved.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 24th.

Council met. Proceedings of last meeting having been read, Judge Hyde presented the financial report.

Dr. Jones made a few remarks relative to the Committee of five citizens for investigation of office affairs.

Moved by W. A. Leidesdorff that the Council appoint a committee of the whole, to examine the said office.

Ayes, W. A. Leidesdorff, R. A. Parker, W. Howard, W. S. Clark. Nays, Dr. E. P. Jones, W. Jones.

Moved by Mr. Howard, that Monday evening be devoted to the examination. Carried.

Motioned by W. A. Leidesdorff, that a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of an immediate erection of a Public School House upon which to build the same, and the costs thereof, and report at the next meeting. Carried.

W. A. Leidesdorff, Chairman; W. Glover; W. S. Clark, appointed committee.

W. A. Leidesdorff motioned the issuing of an ordinance concerning the sale of liquors.

Dr. Jones moved that it be committed to a committee to form a code of license laws, and report at the next meeting. Carried.

W. A. Leidesdorff, Chairman, Robt. A. Parker; W. S. Clark, committee

Dr. Jones, Chairman of committee appointed at last meeting to reconsider the laws governing the Town officers, begged leave to report progress, and desired indulgence until next meeting.

After which, W. A. Leidesdorff produced the required bond of ten thousand dollars.

Motioned, That the Editors and reporters of each paper be allowed to be present at all the sittings of the Council Carried

Moved, That this body sit next Monday evening with open doors Carried

W. S. Clark presented the petition of B. R. Buckelew for the town printing Filed

Dr. Jones moved that a Committee of three be appointed to receive proposals for the town printing, and report at next meeting. Carried

Dr. Jones, Chairman, R. A. Parker, W. S. Clark, appointed committee.

Dr. Jones moved that bill of purchase of Iron chest be paid. Carried

Adjourned till next Monday evening.

[Cal Star's Sacramento Correspondence.]

Importance of a Regular Mail

SACRAMENTO VALLEY, Sept. 12th 1847

MR. EDITOR, "Our sufferings is intolerable and cries aloud for relief." The text I write from to-day, I take from the "Sage of Lindenwald," book and chapter not recollected. A few days since, I returned from a ride over a large portion of this very important agricultural and manufacturing part of California. Your citizens of the coast do not appear to know or appreciate the vast extent and value of this great valley. Should I find time within a few days, I will endeavor to give you some statistics of the number of inhabitants, extent, soil, wool-growing, and immense water power of the American Fork, Cosumnes, Yuba, Feather River, and other tributaries of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. At present I would ask, in behalf of the suffering citizens of this valley, the use of the columns of your interesting sheet, the "Star," to call the attention of the Governor and the citizens of San Francisco, Monterey, and of the coast generally, to the great importance of establishing a permanent mail and Post offices, from the coast to these valleys, at least as far as Fort Sacramento. In the course of my travels, I found that this part of California was settled altogether by Americans or foreigners—there is not a Californian or Spaniard in this valley. I was pleased to find them a reading people, scarcely a person living in this large district, but can read and write. They all complain very much of the want of a good mail and Post offices. Many of them who are subscribers to the newspapers printed in your city, informed me that they should be under the necessity of discontinuing their subscriptions, as it was but seldom they received a number. Those living at the extreme northern and southern ends of the valley, do not hear from the Capitol for months.

A gentleman is now settling a farm (I use the homely term farm, as a substantial Anglo New Yorker at my side, says, any one with a tule hut and a square, calls it a "rancho,") and building a fort at the extreme northern end of the Sacramento valley. This will protect that part of the country from the Shasty, and other hostile tribes of Indians, and be the means of settling that remote part of the country rapidly. The farm above mentioned is two hundred miles north of Fort Sacramento by land, and some three hundred by the Sacramento River. The distance from that place to the first house in Oregon, can be traveled in ten days. A gentleman informed me a few days since, that he had just returned from the River Merced, and that he should take his family there immediately, and open a farm on land belonging to Col. Fremont. He says that the land in that part of the valley, is very superior for agricultural purposes, and must soon be densely populated.

So you will notice that there is a district, entirely settled by foreigners, of some four or five hundred miles in extent, without the advantage of a mail. If the Governor would establish a mail as far as Fort Sacramento, the citizens of the valley could extend it as far as they thought proper. The best route in the summer season would be to cross from San Francisco to Sausalito, from thence to Sonoma, Nappa, Wolfskill's, and Fort Sacramento. In the winter season this road often becomes impassable on account of the rains, as it was last winter. The best route would then be from San Francisco to Montezuma, (at the mouth of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers,) with a launch, touching at Benicia. From Montezuma to Fort Sacramento, with a whale boat. A launch with favorable wind and tide, will run from San Francisco to Montezuma in five or six hours. From Montezuma to New Helvetia, a distance of sixty miles, the Sacramento river is but half a mile wide, and perfectly safe for small boats or canoes at all times, and can be run with ease, by a small boat with oars, in ten or twelve hours. The citizens of Sonoma and Nappa could get their mail from Benicia, or Montezuma, as they always have a high dry road to these places. Good Post Masters should be appointed, and I presume the Alcaldes would act as Post Masters with pleasure. At present when a package of letters and papers is received by the launch from your city, it is opened and its contents spread on a table in a public room, and the loafers (I can find no better name for them) borrow the newspapers without asking and as a matter of course never return them, and you, poor publishers, are blamed by the subscribers for "not sending their papers." The Government ought to keep up this mail as it has business with the Garrison

at Fort Sacramento weekly. And that Garrison ought to be kept up as it has (to use the expression of Gen Kearney on this subject,) "a good moral effect" on the inhabitants of a frontier country. I am told that a petition has been put in circulation at New Helvetia; it will be sent to Sonoma and Nappa, and from thence to your place. I hope your citizens will sign it, one and all, as your city will be much benefited by the speedy settlement of this fertile valley.

Yours, &c

SACRAMENTO

Lieutenant Minor.

The military officers stationed at Monterey, California, have been called together to express their regret for the loss of Lt Colville I. Minor, 3d Art'y U. S. Army, who died on Tuesday the 17th inst.

We have again to mourn the loss of a beloved companion and an accomplished officer. Scarcely is the lamented Cloud consigned to the tomb, when Minor is also called from the circle of our friendship, and laid in the cold and silent grave. Young, talented, and accomplished, he was ardently devoted to his profession, and most thoroughly acquainted with its duties. His zeal, energy of character and high military attainments, gave every promise of future distinction, when death suddenly terminated his career, and destroyed all our well founded hopes.

While he was endeared to us, by his warm and affectionate heart, his generous and confiding disposition, and his great manliness of character, he had also, by his kindness of manner and many social virtues, won the esteem and regard of the native Californians. They join with us in our grief for his loss.

But he has been taken from us by the will of a Divine Providence whose ways are always just, and we bow in submission, with sorrowing hearts, to the mysterious decree.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, in this their heavy affliction; and that as a testimony of our respect for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army, to be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

WM. H. WARNER, 1st Lt. Top. Eng. } Committee on
L. LOESER, 2d Lt. 3d Art'y } the part of the
ROBT. MURRAY, Asst. Surgeon } Officers

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, August 19th, 1847.

Deserters.—It is gratifying to know that our authorities are at length sufficiently awake and well atoning for their past dormancy, by a succession of successful efforts. Quite a number of arrests of seamen, run-a-ways from different vessels, have been made during the past week by parties dispatched for that purpose. Lieut Gilbert in an excursion back into the country, recovered seven, and brought to trial a fellow who on several occasions had been implicated in desertion.

Weather of the week, ending Sept 25th, cool to over-coating. Sou-westers, sea fogs, happy sourees and Town Council meetings 'all the rage.'

Among the many notions of Bostonians, the little jeu d'esprit attached, is, (dropping the last rhyme,) descriptive and applicable about these times.

The weather in these latter days
Is really most trying,
One moment you are shivering,
The next one you are frying.
You go abroad in linen pants
In blazing sunshine dying;
Meanwhile the numble mercury
To ninety-one is flying;
When lo! from south to west the wind
Veers round—how mortifying!
At night beneath the coverlid
And blankets you are lying.
But ten to one, at 6 A. M.,
With murderous heat you're sighing,
Or draughts of water dashed with ice
To cool your fauces plying.
The weather now is tropical
With that of Borneo veng,
And then again the polar realms
Old Boston seems to lie in;
It's a sorry clime for living in,
But a first rate one to die in.

Washington, Dec 3 1847.

The gun cotton was tried to-day at the arsenal, with the following results—

By musket pendulum.
1. 60 gr's gun cotton, recoil 90 30' = 120 gr's rifle powder.
2 60 " " " 80 51' = 112 " "
3 60 " " " 90 58' = 122 " "

By 24 pound cannon pendulum.
1 1lb gun cotton recoil 60 8' = 2 1-2 lbs of powder
2 2 " " " 80 4' = " "

Space occupied by gun cotton equal to four times the space of gunpowder. No change in the cannon pendulum after the second fire, by the thermometer. No smoke. Force of shot equally decisive, with the recoil in favor of the cotton powder.

We are indebted for these facts to a very intelligent young chemist employed in the arsenal, who has kindly furnished us the particulars from his notes.

From the Islands.—By the Schr. Providence, Capt. Mitchell, from Honolulu, we have files of the Polynesian to August 21st.

European news, to the 16th May, had been received per H. B. M's ship Juno, from Callao. We have no room to extract largely. Their Mexican intelligence is of no later date than our own. John Record, late Attorney-General of the Islands, is among the passengers in the Providence.

A monetary crisis had arisen in London, in consequence of the large shipments of specie to the United States. Prices of grain and provisions still kept up. In the manufacturing districts great distress prevailed. In Manchester, 24 mills, employing 7500 hands have entirely stopped work, and 52 mills with 12,500 hands are working short time. Other towns are in the same condition.

Lord Cowley, brother to the Duke of Wellington, died April 27th.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted to his subjects the liberty of the press. Austria remonstrated against it without avail.

FRANCE.—The expected change has taken place in the French Cabinet. M. Lacave Laplagne, General Saint Yon, and Admiral Mackau have gone out. The first named minister refused to resign, though tempted by very liberal and gracious offers on the King's part, and was consequently dismissed. M. Guizot had much difficulty in filling up the vacancies.

By a letter from Paris of the 28th of January, it appears that Gen. Parades was in that Capital, and had had interviews with the King and M. Guizot, endeavoring to convince them that France and England ought to interfere in the Mexican war. The writer, ignorantly, speaks of the policy of the Cabinet of Washington as follows—What it wants is to possess itself of California, for it has no other port in the Pacific, and after that to take possession of the Sandwich Islands, and make itself exclusive master of the commerce of China and South America.

The Evening Post of New York mentions the arrival of a French officer, well recommended, who had volunteered to serve in the U. S. Army in Mexico, but was suspected of being an agent of the Duke of Montpensier, who was desirous of becoming the King of Mexico.

In the U. S. Senate, March 3d, J. Ingersoll was nominated as Minister to France, but rejected. Mr. Richard Rush was then appointed.

President Polk has addressed a letter to the Cabinet at Berlin, threatening to revoke all exequaturs to Prussian Consuls in the U. S., if the Prussian Government persists in refusing to grant one to the American Consul in the Rhenish Provinces.

The remittance of the laboring Irishmen in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore during January, February and March, to their friends in Ireland, amounted to little short of \$1,000,000.

The American Peace Society have offered a premium of \$500 for the best essay on the Mexican war.

The Polynesian publishes the arrival in Mexico, of the Irish Priest MacNamara, the object of whose mission, to obtain large grants of land in this country, is probably well known to many of our readers. He has been in part successful. We are, much as we are obliged to defer particulars until the next number of our paper. The ship Adams, hence, was advertised to sail for New York, on the first of next month.

The minutes of the Town Council meeting of last evening, together with yesterday's arrival, may account for our unusually late appearance.

MARRIED.—On Saturday, Sept. 18th, ELBERT P. JONES, Esq. formerly Editor of this paper, to Miss SARAH KITTLEMAN, all of this place.

THE CALIFORNIA STAR. MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 16.—Brig Mary Ann, Paty, from Santa Cruz.
Sept. 23.—Brig Elizabeth, King, from San Diego.
Sept. 24.—Sch Providence, Mitchell, 34 days from Honolulu. Passengers. John Dickson Esq. and servant; John Record Esq, late Attorney Gen. S. L. Capt. E. VonPister, Wm B. Morrison, C. E. Pickett.
Sept. 25.—Com Shubrick, Capt. Moran, Honolulu.

SAILED.

Sept. 20.—Ship Euphrates, Edwards, of New Bedford on a cruise.
Sept. 20.—Ship Confederacion, Jones, for San Pedro, B. S. Lippincott, Esq, passenger.
Sept. 20.—Ship Charles Drew, Coffin, New Bedford.
Sept. 22.—Whale ship Citizen, Lansing, for Margaritta Bay.

PASSENGERS.

In the ship Charles Drew, for Panama Edward F. Folger Esq; Allen B. Minor Esq; George S. Wardell Esq. and servant, all of New York.

50 BARRELS of Potatoes of a superior quality, just received from the Islands, and for sale by
G. L. ROSS,
39-tf. Corner of Washington and Montgomery st.

The Savannah Republican publishes the following lines, enclosed in a letter of the 23d of September, written at Camargo, from "one well-known in the city" of Savannah;

MY WIFE AND CHILD.

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone;
The camp around in slumber lies—
The night with solemn pace moves on;
The shadows thicken o'er the skies—
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh! dearest one!
Whose love my early life hath blest;
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast;
God of the tender frail and lone,
Oh! guard that little sleeper's rest!

And hover, gently hover near
To her whose watchful eye is wet—
The mother, wife, the doubly dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear—
And cheer her drooping spirit yet

Now as she kneels before Thy throne,
Oh! teach her, Ruler of the skies!
That while by Thy behest alone,
Earth's mightiest powers fall or rise,
No tear is wept to Thee unknown,
Nor hair is lost, nor sparrow dies!

That Thou canst stay the ruthless hand
Of dark disease, and soothe its pain;
That only by Thy stern command
The battle's lost, the soldier's slain;
That from the distant sea or land
Thou bring'st the wanderer home again.

And when upon her pillow lone
Her tear-wet cheek is sadly pressed,
May happier visions beam upon
The brightening currents of her breast,
Nor frowning look, nor angry tone
Disturb the Sabbath of her rest.

Wherever Fate those forms may throw,
Loved with a passion almost wild,
By day, by night, in joy or woe,
By tears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh! God, protect my wife and child!

BEAUTIFUL SWISS CUSTOM—It was formerly the usage of the Swiss peasantry to watch the setting sun, until he had left the valleys and was sinking behind the ever snow-clad mountains, when the mountaineers would seize their horns, and sing through the instrument "Praise ye the Lord." This was caught up from Alp to Alp by the descendants of Tell, and repeated until it reached the valleys below. A solemn silence then ensued, until the last trace of the sun disappeared, when the herdsman on the top sung out "Good Night," which was repeated as before, until every one had retired to his resting place.

TURKISH DECLARATION OF WAR IN 1663—By the grace of God, the great God in heaven We, Malo Mahomet, God of earth, renowned and powerful empire of Babylon and Judea, from the rising to the setting of the sun, King of all earthly kings, mighty ruler of Arabia and Mauritania, born triumphant Sovereign of Jerusalem, possessor of the tomb of Christ the crucified, declare unto the Emperor of Germany, to the King of Poland, and all the chiefs of the land, and the Pope of Rome his Cardinals and Bishops, that we are resolved to attack thee with 13 Kings, 2,200,000 men on horseback, with Turkish courage unknown to thee and thine. We will pursue thee and the King of Poland and all thy allies, sword in hand, burning, plundering, murder and destroy thy country and subjects. As for thee, thou shalt suffer the most horrible death that can be imagined. As thy government is weak and cruel even among Christians, we will wrest from thee with fire and sword, thy Empire, and likewise overthrow and annihilate the See of Rome and its triple crown. This Emperor of Germany and King of Poland, is our declaration to thee and all thy dependants, and we moreover inform thee that these words will speedily be followed by deeds, for thou hast to hold thyself in readiness. Given in our powerful city Stamboul, containing 1650 streets, 90 hospitals, 1000 public baths, 997 fountains, 120 markets, 151 stables for mules and jackasses, 480 inns for for-

eigners, 1632 great and small schools, 4122 mosques and churches, This great and powerful city is four German miles in circumference, and on its walls are 567 strong towers; our ancestors wrested it from the hands of the Christians, whose wives and children we murdered before their eyes. Thus will we treat thee and Christians to prove our hatred and disdain.

Given in the 25th year of our age, and the 7th of our potent reign.

(Signed,) **MALO MAHOMET.**

AN EYE TO NATURE.—An itinerant preacher, when discoursing on the goodness of Providence, said, "But my brethren, even death itself, which, for many offences, we have all merited, Providence has wisely placed at the end of our lives; for O! what would life be worth were death at the beginning?" In another part of his discourse he remarked, "It is another instance of the goodness of Providence that large rivers always flow by large towns."

WANT OF RECIPROCITY.—The papers paid he humanity of the Mexicans a compliment quite unconsciously in refusing to believe the story of one hundred and fifty American throats cut at the city of Angels. The Mexican Journals, less polite, gave credit at once to the rumored destruction by the American Navy of the defenceless women and children of Tampico.

LADIES, BEWARE OF GUN-COTTON.—The buyers of cotton petticoats are cautioned against purchasing these articles. One worn by a lady, crossing Bröome street, on Wednesday last, blew up—[Yankee Doodle.

Proclamation.

Having reason to believe that many seamen, marines and others, who have deserted from the Squadron on this station, have been induced to do so by promises which have not been fulfilled, and prospects held out to them which have not been realized, and that they would be willing to return to their duty if relieved from the fear of punishment; Now, therefore, I do, by virtue of authority vested in me, hereby offer to all such deserters, who shall repair on board of any vessel of the United States, previous to the 10th day of October next, full and free pardon for such desertion.

Done on board the United States Ship Independence, at San Francisco, this 6th day of September 1847.

W. BRANFORD SHUBRICK,
Com'd'r. Pacific Squadron.

36-4t.

PORTSMOUTH HOUSE,

Kept by **E. P. Jones.**

This Establishment, having been recently enlarged to double its former size, repaired throughout and neatly fitted up, is now prepared for the reception of boarders and transient persons. The Table will be constantly supplied with every variety to be had in the country. To the Establishment is attached a Bar and Billiard Table; the Bar will contain, as heretofore, every variety of the best wines and liquors brought to the market.

August 3, 1847. 32 tf

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Rancho known as the property of Don Jose Joaquin Gomez, situated thirty miles from Monterey, near St. Johns. It contains three leagues of excellent pasture land, capable of feeding 5,000 head of cattle.

A large substantial two story Dwelling, in good repair, with the furniture as it stands.

Six hundred head of Cattle, three hundred head of horses and mares, also a variety of farming utensils and other articles necessary for a farm. This Rancho is well adapted for milling, having a fine stream of water running through it.

For further particulars enquire of

WARD & SMITH,
No. 3 Montgomery St. San Francisco 24 tf

MELLUS & HOWARD

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 160 bbls. of Boston Beef and Pork, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, Sept. 4th, 1847. 35-1f

LUMBER.

18,000 Feet well assorted Oregon Lumber, now landing from the Barque Janet, and for sale by **W. H. DAVIS.** San Francisco, Sep. 18th, 1847.

AUCTION SALE

THE Fast sailing Launch Sarmiento, of twenty tons, being in good repair and sound condition, will be disposed of at Public Sale on the 20th of September by **WARD & SMITH.** Montgomery Street, Sept. 4, 1847.

SINGLE COPIES of the *Star* for sale at the Office, price, 12 1-2 cents per copy.

WARD & SMITH

HAVE just received by recent arrivals, White & Brown Cotton, Rich Prints, Muslins—Printed & Embroidered, Blue Mantua, Blue Drills, Hardware & Cutlery of all kinds, Ready Made Clothing, (thick and thin,) Boots & Shoes, Pickles, Rum, Brandy & Aguardiente, Rigging of all kinds, Canvas—various No's. California & Muscat Wines, Molasses, Flour, Pimento & Pepper, Sugar & Coffee, Scotch Ale (superior quality "Tennets"), Salmon, Iron, (English & Russia,) Anchors, (All sizes) All of which they offer at *Reduced Prices* at their Store in Montgomery Street 20-4f

GELTSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS.

ON HAND, an assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, Blacksmith's Forges, Huts, Caps, Stoves, &c., a part of the cargo of the Barque Wharton, direct from New York. For sale low for *cash or hides.* Store in Montgomery St., on the Beach. [26-4f

ROBERT A. PARKER. ADOBIE STORE.

OFFERS for sale on the most reasonable terms the following merchandise, received per late arrivals, **DRY GOODS.**

Twilled red flannel shirts; white cotton do; blankets, mole skin caps and pants; summer do & do; vests & jackets; pea coats (blue & green), sattinett pants; blue & brown drills; brown sheeting, narrow & wide; twilled stripes; blue checks; prints, assorted colors; brown cotton half hose; ladies black long hose; woolen half hose; silk & cotton hdkfs., spool cotton; cotton thread, linen do; assorted collars; shirt buttons; suspenders; bleached sheeting, net purses, &c. &c

SADDLERY & HARDWARE.

Side saddles, martingales, bridles, stirrups, curb chains; hammers, hatchets, axes & helvies; files; mill & monkey wrenches; screws assorted; brace & bits; augers assorted; chisels assorted; trowels; shoe knives; spoke shaves; gimblets; cork screws; hand vices; try squares; two foot rules, four fold; frying pans; gridirons; sauce pans; nails & spikes assorted; boiler iron; strap hinges; camp kettles; spades, shovels, hoes & iron rakes; rat traps; fish hooks; revolving pistols; percussion caps; bronze lamps; &c.

WINES & LIQUORS

Port & claret wines; brandy, very superior; brandy fruits, assorted.

GROCERIES.

Green & black teas; coffee, sugar, rice, molasses, syrup, box raisins, pepper, mustard, catsup, olives, pickles assorted, sardines, spices assorted, olive oil and salaratus.

SUNDRIES.

Panama hats, fur do, & wool do; boots assorted; brogands assorted; childrens shoes; cloth & glazed caps; lamp wick; corn brooms; patent pans; looking glasses; window glass assorted sizes; globe lanterns; cannister powder & blasting do; shot assorted sizes & pig lead; white wash brushes, counter do, scrubbing do, & hair do; rack combs; cigars; grind stones and fixings; clothes lines; cane and wood bottom chairs; ploughs & waggons; blacking & glue; lucifer matches; fine and coarse salt; crockery assorted; demijohns; clay pipes &c. &c. San Francisco, August 7, 1847.

MELLUS & HOWARD.

HAVE just received a new assortment of **DRY GOODS** and **GROCERIES** consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Pantaloon stuffs of various kinds; Drills; Prints, brown and white cotton; Tickings, Blankets, Blue cottons, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Stocks, sewing Silks, Mexican Sarapes, and Rebozos, silver Buttons, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Stationary, &c. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Columbia River flour, Gin, Aguardiente, Italia, Ale, London Porter, Table and Coarse Salt, Sardines, Raisins, Olives, &c. &c. Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Plates, Bowls, which they offer low for *Cash or Hides*, in Montgomery street.

San Francisco, August 5, 1847

31-a36:tf

BEEF & PORK.

175 BARRELS, Beef and Pork of very superior quality just received from the United States and for Sale by

ROBERT A. PARKER. San Francisco, Sept. 4, 1847. 35-4f.

WHEAT.

1,000 FANEGAS best quality California Wheat for sale at reduced prices for *cash*, by **WARD & SMITH.** August 4th, 1847. 35-4f.